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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.50	9.10	10.00	10.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.20
Yuenai	Dep.	6.45	8.10	8.55	9.15	10.05	10.20	1.20	2.40	3.05	4.25
Shatin	Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.01	9.21	10.11	10.26	1.26	2.46	3.11	4.31
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.18	8.43	9.18	9.38	10.28	10.43	1.43	3.03	3.18	4.38
Tai Po	Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.30	9.50	10.40	10.55	1.55	3.15	3.30	4.50
Fanning	Dep.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.00	10.50	11.05	2.05	3.25	3.40	5.00
Shenzhen	Dep.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.05	10.55	11.10	2.10	3.30	3.45	5.05
Shenzhen	Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.10	9.30	10.20	10.35	1.35	2.55	3.10	4.30
Canton	Arr.	12.40	—	—	—	—	—	7.25	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
Canton	Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shenzhen	Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.49	11.55	2.58	4.39	5.49	6.45	7.04
Shenzhen	Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.42	—	12.03	3.05	4.46	5.56	6.52	—
Fanning	Dep.	7.50	8.38	10.47	—	12.07	3.10	4.50	6.00	6.10	—
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—
Tai Po	Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.23	3.26	5.04	6.14	—	—
Shatin	Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.33	3.36	5.14	6.24	—	—
Yuenai	Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—
Kowloon	Arr.	8.19	9.03	11.33	12.23	12.54	3.57	5.35	6.46	7.28	7.44

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LONDON'S NOISE PROBLEM.

MILLIONS LOST.

MENACE TO NERVES AND HEALTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO STOP IT.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

London, July 18th.
Midsummer heat has intensified the malign influence of civilisation's worst plague—the plague of noise.
The ceaseless clamour of a great city is less endurable under a burning sun than when the temperature is temperate. Nerves fray easier; fatigue comes quicker; one's temper and power of resistance cannot be as readily maintained.
It is a time when tired humanity asks again when it may expect some measure of relief from the infernal din of the streets and the other innumerable noises that have taken root in our daily life.
Experts declare that fully 50 per cent. of the noise we suffer from is preventable. Yet no concerted effort has yet been made in this country to combat the evil and bring back at least a portion of our lost silence.
Nervy Children.
It is a very serious question. Noise such as London is assailed by constantly is more than mere discomfort. It is a real menace. Doctors agree that the health of the nation is being seriously impaired. Three-fourths of the population of Great Britain live in towns and cities.
One of the pioneers of the movement to suppress unnecessary noise, Professor Henry J. Spooner, has estimated that the aggregate economic loss to this country due to the impairment of working capacity by noise is more than £1,000,000 a week. He explains that strident and deafening noise shocks the auditory nerves and produces fatigue, which in turn diminishes the capacity for work to a greater extent than severe muscular exertion.
Nerve strain induced in this way leads to sleeplessness, excessive irritability, steady depression of reserve strength, and eventually to complete collapse. An abnormal craving for stimulants to restore energy is another logical result of this diseased condition. Thus noise is a cause of drunkenness.
The effect on the younger generation is especially noticeable. Children to-day are far more "nervy." Teachers have observed their inability to concentrate on their studies, and in music classes to distinguish between the different notes in a scale—two defects which they attribute to the increase in the noise of the city streets.
From time to time attempts are made to prove that modern England is much quieter than the England of a century ago. The anti-noise agitators reply that this is a fallacy. Streets are better paved and vehicles more scientifically constructed they admit, but as Prof. Spooner has pointed out repeatedly, the road shocks to-day are from 30 to 40 times as great as the lighter shocks of the old days, for the dynamic effects of such shocks are directly proportional to the weight of the vehicles, and to the square of their speeds.
The difference in vibration is what makes noise more harmful to-day than in the past. Street traffic has increased enormously in speed and volume. Despite the vigilance of the authorities and the attempts of transport companies to curtail the uproar of rapid transit, it continues to rise.
Sound-proof Rooms.
There are still too many ramshackle old lodges on the public highways that should be scrapped. There are still too many motorists who indulge in unnecessary noise. Badly paved streets add to the misery of deafened cities. Even the new types of motor-omnibus and motor-coaches are accused by anti-noise experts of intensifying the general clamour by reason of their covered tops which act as a sounding board for the broadcasting of noise.
The United States has tried to deal with the problem by isolating the worker. Architects now try to construct buildings with as many spurs and walls separate from the outer shell. Rooms are lined with sound-proof materials. In this way (Continued on next column.)

LAUNDRY GIRL AND UNDERGRADUATE.

WEDDING AT CAMBRIDGE STOPPED.

ARRESTED GIRL'S "GOOD INFLUENCE."

CAMBRIDGE.

The story of a frustrated marriage between a Cambridge University undergraduate and a laundry girl, aged 20, was told at Cambridge Police Court when Mabel Doris Harris pleaded guilty to making a false declaration to procure a marriage licence.
Mr. H. J. Parham, who prosecuted, said the girl was the prime mover in the matter, having made up her mind to marry the man.
It was stated that she gave notice to the superintendent registrar, Mr. Jasper Lyon, of her intended marriage to James Libburn, of Pembroke College, who is the son of a shipowner, and whose home is at Earleferry, Eire. She gave both ages as 21 and said he was a bank clerk and she was a commercial clerk.
Mr. Lyon knew that bank clerks are not allowed to marry at 21 and he decided that the girl's signature was not that of a clerk. On the day fixed for the wedding he saw the girl and told her he could not proceed with the marriage.
She admitted that the statement that Libburn had lived at the address given for six months was untrue and that he had been there only two days.
The couple were found in Scotland and the girl was arrested at Edinburgh.
Passed Examinations.
For the defence it was stated that Libburn tried to obtain a marriage licence at Brighton. The girl had exercised an influence for good over him, keeping him away from bad companions.
The young man had now passed the first part of the historical tripos.
Mr. Parham said the young man, who was 21 in November next, had no money even for himself, and certainly not enough to keep a wife. He suggested that if they did not see each other for a long time, the desired result would be brought about.
Binding the girl over for 13 months the mayor, Alderman J. S. Conder, said the Bench were very concerned that the statement made by the prosecution that she was the principal mover in the matter had not been substantiated by evidence from the young man associated with the case.
Mr. Parham: I understood it was the girl who went to the registrar and took out the licence. If I put it too strongly I am very sorry.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day (August 11th).

Reception at 115 the Peak in honour of anniversary of German Constitution.
Baseball:—Senior Division: South China Dragons v. H.K. Baseball Club, 4 p.m. Junior Division: South China Scouts v. South China Juniors, 3 p.m.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Kowloon C.C. v. Police, Kowloon Docks v. Civil Service, Tai Koo v. Craigower. Division II: Civil Service v. Recreation "B", Yacht Club v. Kowloon C.C. Recreation "A" v. Tai Koo.
Tennis:—Third Division: R.A.M.C. v. R.A.O.C. South China v. Chinese "B" Civil Service v. Chinese "A". Y.M.C.A. v. Indian R.C. Kennedy Road v. Recreation "B". Recreation "A" v. Nippon Club, Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C.
Queen's Theatre: "Sadie Thompson."
World Theatre: "Don Q."
Star Theatre: "Fingertina."
Queen's Regimental Band Concert Kowloon Cricket Club, 8.15.
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatnam, papers only (Bellinophen); Europe via Siberia (Pres. Harrison). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Atropa Mars), 9.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Soochow), 6 p.m.
Sunday (August 12th).
10th Sunday after Trinity.
Baseball:—Junior Division: Kowloon v. Y.M.B.A., 2 p.m.; St. Joseph's v. China Athletics, 4 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Count of Ten" and at 9.15, Long Task Sam.
World Theatre: "Let It Rain."
Star Theatre: "Uptage."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Monday (August 13th).
Sale of Crown Land Kowloon Island Lot No. 2130, 3 p.m.
Extraordinary General Meeting Hong Kong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 11 a.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Count of Ten" and at 9.15, Long Task Sam.
World Theatre: "Let It Rain."
Star Theatre: "Uptage."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (President Madison), 6 p.m.
Tuesday (August 14th).
Extraordinary General Meeting Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.
Baseball:—Junior Division: Y.M.B.A. v. China Athletics, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Paid to Love."
World Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."
Star Theatre: "Heaven on Earth."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Andre Lebou), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Porhok), 12.30 p.m.
Wednesday (August 15th).
Queen's Theatre: "Paid to Love."
World Theatre: "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em."
Star Theatre: "Heaven on Earth."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Thursday (August 16th).
Baseball:—Junior Division: St. Joseph's v. China Scouts, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "13 Washington Square."
World Theatre: "The Plotlers."
Star Theatre: "God gave me twenty cents."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Friday (August 17th).
Christian Fellowship Meeting Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Promenade Concert Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "13 Washington Square."
World Theatre: "The Plotlers."
Star Theatre: "God gave me twenty cents."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Saturday (August 18th).
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Baseball: Senior Division: South China v. Philippine Club. Junior Division: South China Scouts v. South China, 2 p.m.

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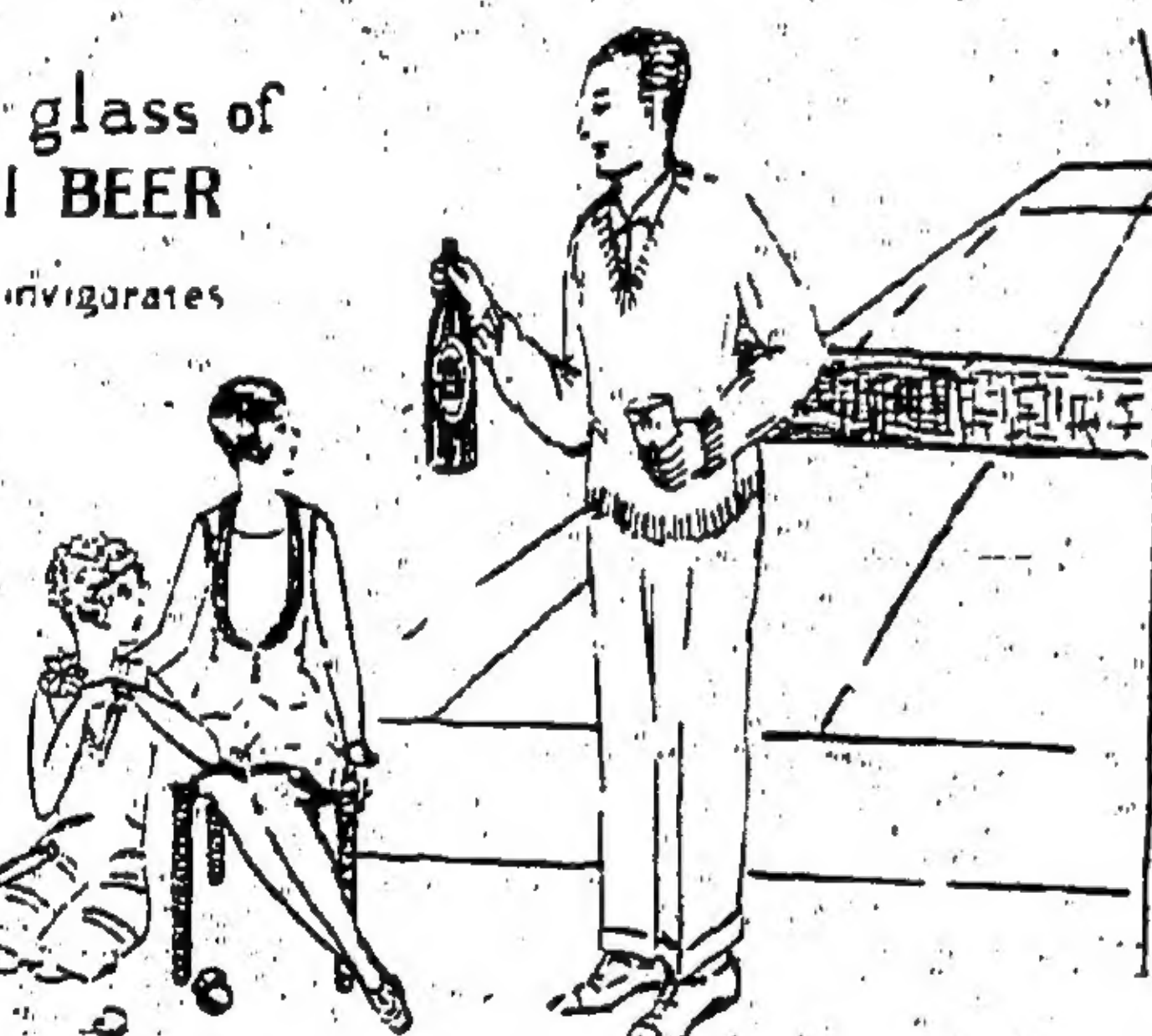
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TRAIN DRIVER'S ADMIS-
SION.

"I REGRET IT"

THE DARLINGTON RAILWAY
SMASH INQUEST.

A driver's misreading of a signal was, according to the jury at the inquest at Darlington on the 25 victims of the collision between an excursion and a parcels train on June 27th, the cause of the smash.

Michael Morland said that he helped in the shunting of the parcels train. "He could not see the distant signals owing to the smoke, but saw that both signals in front of them were against them."

"I rushed to the Westinghouse brake tap. I heard the engine whistling and thought it was mine and that the driver had got the signal. We went on much slower and I released the brake."

"Looking out of the window, I saw both signals still at danger. I rushed to the brake again and kept my hands on the tap until the collision."

Train Plunged Forward.

Morland said that when he spoke to Driver Bell, of the parcels train, he said, "This is awful." Morland replied, "Yes, but didn't you feel me pulling at the tap—all the time?"

A Juror: If you had applied the brake to the full in the first instance the train would have been pulled up?—When I had applied my brake the engine-driver appeared to be releasing it, and after I put it off the train plunged forward.

Mr. Proud (to Signalman T. G. Wallis): Are you sure that the signal was against the parcels train?—Yes, as well as the points. I cannot account for it, going through.

Driver Robert Jackson Bell, of the parcels train, said that he was an acting driver and five years ago passed to take a driver's place. He had driven occasionally in the shed, and also from Newcastle to York, the night of the smash being the second time. The first journey was in 1923.

Mr. Proud: Is that all the experience you had had with regard to signals at Bank Top (Darlington) Station?—As a driver, yes.

Looking at photographs, Driver Bell said: "The facing road signal was down and I understood this signal would enable me to pass the main line signals at danger and proceed on to the main line. The calling on signal was at danger."

Mr. Proud: You thought you had the right to pass it?—Well, yes, I thought as I had the facing road signal I was entitled to go past them.

Did you find any difficulty in passing the points?—No, I had no indication that they were closed. I felt nothing.

Driver Bell said he went forward on to the main line. "I then saw two white lights of the express coming straight at me on the main line. I was still moving slowly."

Driver Bell said he jumped off, calling to his mate, "Jump off, Jack, that chap's through me."

Mr. Wilson: You will agree now that it was a pure mistake in taking that signal as entitling you to go on the facing road?—Yes, I regret it.

Answering Mr. Moule, representing the London and North-Eastern Railway, Driver Bell agreed that the examination for a driver was very stiff. "You passed it very creditably," said Mr. Moule.

Misreading Of Signal.

Mr. Steadman, assistant locomotive running superintendent of the line, said that if a driver did not know a particular road, he should, according to the rules, ask for a conductor.

The question was raised as to the passing by Driver Bell of signals at danger, and Mr. Proud commented that he was "astounded to hear it."

Mr. Proud said that he was not very well satisfied with the evidence of Driver Bell and wished that he had been a little more clear and had shown that he had more experience of the main line.

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, adding that they considered the accident was due to an error on the part of Driver Bell in misreading the signal.

"My colleagues wish me to say," added the foreman, "that they were very satisfied with the way Mr. Bell gave his evidence. It was a very great trial to him."

INDIAN PRINCES IN CONFERENCE.

GREATEST LONDON
GATHERING.

RELATIONS WITH THE
CROWN.

The outstanding feature of the Imperial and social aspects of London life in the late summer and autumn will be the assemblage here of more Indian ruling princes of importance than at any previous time not excluding the two coronation years of the present century. Moreover, most of them come not casually but for a definite purpose of high policy.

The traditions of the two great States in the southern half of India, Hyderabad and Mysore, stand in the way of their rulers going abroad. Only three other princes have the maximum dynastic salutes of 21 guns. Two, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the young Maharaja of Kashmir, are in

London, the latter being the first of his dynasty to leave his State for the purpose.

The third, the King-Emperor's namesake, Maharaja George Jayaji Rao Scindia, who has a marked physical resemblance to his father, is a boy of 12, but will be represented in the London discussions by that versatile Prince's right-hand man, Col. K. N. Haksar.

The leader of the group instructing Sir Leslie Scott to submit a case to the Indian States Committee, presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler, is the Maharaja of Patiala, who is renting a house at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire. He is Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes established in 1921, the existence of which has made possible the formulation of policy for the States as a whole.

"Ranji" As Organizer.

The Maharaja will be joined a few weeks hence by another ruler entitled to a personal salute of 10 guns—the young and quick-minded Nawab of Bhopal, whose mother, one of the most remarkable women of our time, abdicated in his favour two years ago.

Much of the organising for collective action has been in the hands of Prince "Ranji," the Jam Sahib of Nawanganar. Like the Gaekwar, he is a familiar figure in this country. In recent summer visits to his Galway seat, Ballynahinch Castle, he has captured the affection of the Irish countryside. He returns to London this week. His neighbour, the ageing Maharaja of Cutch, is expected later.

Other princes in touch with the movement are the courtly and genial Maharaja of Kapurthala, the high-minded Nawab of Palampur (who will be serving India at the League of Nations Assembly in September), the Maharaja of Jind (a kinsman of the Chancellor), the Raja of Jaisalmer, in Kathiawar, and the Rana of Kuthar, in the Simla Hills.

While opinions on details of the draft scheme in the hands of Sir Leslie Scott differ widely, those princes who have shared in an- gaging him and those who make their own representations to the Harcourt Butler Committee are agreed in holding that the present machinery for conducting relations with the Crown needs radical revision.

Sir Leslie Scott will seek to establish that the princes have cause for complaint; but it will not be until the sittings are resumed late in September or early in October that he will formulate suggested remedies.

MR. MAXTON MAKES A CONFESSION.

WORKERS' MAJORITY NOT ON
HIS SIDE.

Mr. Maxton, M.P., the chairman of the I.L.P., and joint author—with Mr. A. J. Cook—of the recent manifesto, made a frank confession that the mass of the workers are not on his side.

Speaking at a lively meeting in Glasgow to start the "Maxton-Cook campaign," Mr. Maxton said:

"If a vote were taken of the working-classes to-day on the Cook-Maxton policy or MacDonald-Thomas gradualism, the latter would get an easy majority," he added.

"I am not anxious," he added, "about Liberals and Tories being converted to Socialism. I am anxious about the Socialists who are being converted to Toryism."

Many Communists attended the meeting, and while they cheered Mr. Kirkwood, M.P., they cried "Judas" at the mention of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. A. J. Cook, after making an impassioned speech, collapsed in his chair, with tears streaming down his cheeks. He was led off the platform, and after a rest addressed an overflow meeting.

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EXPERT'S "R" IN THE
MONTH SURPRISE.

"The worker is one of the most delicate of scientific instruments," declared Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., who presided at the Hygiene in Industry section of the Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, which has brought more than 1,500 British and foreign delegates, and visitors to Plymouth.

"The crude idea of him as an economic factor put to do a job just as he can," Mr. MacDonald continued, "has been scrapped by everyone who has any common sense."

Referring to fatigue in industry, he asserted that in spite of what the chattering about the dole might say, a man preferred a crick in his back to being unemployed.

Mr. J. M. Tabor, a member of a family connected with the oyster business for 400 years, said that the English "native" has never recovered from the havoc wrought by T.N.T. (the explosive) after the war. He surprised those who cling to tradition by declaring that Portuguese and American oysters are best "during the summer," when there is no R in the month.

The bacteriologist of the Fishmongers' Company, Dr. J. W. H. Eyre, described the "detective" system employed to ensure that people received good oysters. Sample oysters taken from shops are tested at Fishmongers' Hall and the vendor—and, if necessary, the grower—is told the result. If necessary, also, the oyster beds visited of 20 years is card-indexed and available for reference.

Dr. Carey F. Coombs, of the Bristol General Hospital, advocated greater care of the worker suffering from rheumatic heart disease.

Ms. C. B. Hodson, secretary of the Eugenics Society, said that it would eventually become part of the duty of the health visitor to help parents to ascertain the facts regarding the virility or morbidity of their families and to help them with advice regarding the next generation.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 10th, 1928.

R.E. Banks.....	\$1,230 buy, 1,280 sa.
Do.....	London.....\$1,234 buy.
Chartered Bank.....	\$224 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.....	\$238 nom.
Do.....	C.....\$144 nom.
P. & O. Bank.....	\$291 nom.
East Asia Bank.....	\$75 buy.
Canton Insurance.....	\$450 buy.
Union Insurance.....	\$350 buy, \$30/452 sa.
North China Ins.....	\$144 nom.
Yonghe Insurance.....	\$144 nom.
China Underwriters.....	\$21 buy.
China Fire Insurance.....	\$245 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.....	\$735 buy.
Donghai.....	\$384 buy.
H.K. Steamships.....	\$264 buy.
H.K. Tugs.....	\$33 buy.
Indo-China (Prel.).....	\$35 buy.
Do.....	\$100 nom.
Shell Transport.....	\$304 buy, 304 sa.
Westerbeek.....	\$100 nom.
Benguet.....	\$130 buy.
Kailash Mining Admin.....	\$58/ buy, 60/ sa.
Langkai (combined).....	Tis. 11 sel.
Do.....	(single).....Tis. 54 sel.
S'hai. Explorations.....	Tis. 2.45 nom.
Shanghai Loans.....	Tis. 34 nom.
Bank.....	\$44 buy.
Trunk Lines.....	\$138 sel.
E.L. & W. Wharfedale.....	\$38 sel.
China Providents.....	\$456 buy, 510 sel.
Hongkong.....	Tis. 156 nom.
New Engineering.....	Tis. 5 nom.
Shanghai Docks.....	Tis. 100 nom.
Ewo Cottons.....	Tis. 84 buy.
Oriental Cottons.....	Tis. 24 sel.
S'hai. Cottons (old).....	Tis. 514 nom.
Do.....	(new).....Tis. 27 sel.
H.K. 4th. Hotels.....	\$290 nom.
H.K. Lands.....	\$67 buy.
Shanghai Lands.....	Tis. 128 buy.
Humphreys Estates.....	\$1425 nom.
H.K. Realities.....	\$71 sel.
H.K. Tramways.....	\$24.25 buy, 24.50/25 sa.
Peak Trams (old).....	\$13 buy.
Do.....	(new).....\$3 sel.
Star Ferries.....	\$64 buy.
China Light (old).....	\$11.40 buy.
Do.....	(new).....\$11.35 buy, & sa
Do (1928 issue).....	\$11 buy.
H.K. Electric (old).....	\$481 buy.
Do.....	(new).....\$481 buy.
Macao Electric.....	\$262 buy.
Telephones.....	\$6.50 buy.
China Buses.....	Tis. 104 buy.
Singapore Tractors.....	10/8 buy.
Do.....	(Prel.).....17/8 buy.
China Sugars.....	\$24 sel.
Malayan Sugars.....	\$24 nom.
Canton Ice.....	\$3.70 nom.
Cementa (combined).....	\$3.05 buy.
Do.....	(old).....\$3 sel.
Do.....	(new).....\$1 sel.
H.K. Rope (old).....	\$3.50 nom.
Do.....	(new).....\$3 sel.
United Alabaster.....	\$4 sel.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, August 9th.

Paris.....	134.30
Brussels.....	34.60
Amsterdam.....	12.104
Berlin.....	20.37
Copenhagen.....	18.11
Vienna.....	34.425
Helsingfors.....	193
Lisbon.....	21
Bucharest.....	7991
Buenos Aires.....	47.7/16
New York.....	4.85/1/16
Geneva.....	25.22
Milan.....	62.80
Stockholm.....	18.13
Oslo.....	18.19
Prague.....	1844
Madrid.....	29.10
Athens.....	375
Rio.....	3.29/32
Bombay.....	1/5.50/32
Yokohama.....	1/10.11/32
Shanghai.....	2/73
Hong Kong.....	9/04
Silver (spot).....	57.5/18
Silver (forward).....	273

WHY FOOD CAUSES IN- DIGESTION.

When food enters your stomach, large quantities of acid-bearing gastric juices are at once secreted. If, as often happens, too much is secreted, the food soon becomes a sour, fermenting mass, which remains in the stomach a long time, causing all kinds of pain and trouble, and frequently endangering life. In such cases, instant relief can be obtained by taking 'Bismarck' Magnesia immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation, heals and soothes the inflamed stomach lining, and restores normal, painless digestion. Get a package of 'Bismarck' Magnesia, powder or tablets, from your chemist to-day. Use as directed, and your digestive troubles will be a thing of the past.

Dairy Farms.....	\$21.10 buy, 214 sel.
Watsons.....	\$144 buy
Der & Wingo.....	\$2.50 nom.
Lane Crawford.....	\$2 sel.
MacIntosh.....	\$20 nom.
Sincere.....	\$24 buy.
W. Powells.....	\$3 buy.
H.K. Amusements.....	\$264 buy.
H.K. Constructions.....	\$14 sel.
H.K. Indus. G.S. Bonds.....	\$25 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans.....	7% pres. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom.—nominal.	



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DR. WILLIAMS OF MISSOURI ON DUTY OF JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

AN HONEST PRESENTATION OF FACTS AND FRANK CRITICISM.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA.

LUNCHEON AT SHANGHAI CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHANGHAI, August 8th. A gathering, over which there was an atmosphere of the most cordial goodwill and friendship, coupled with the spirit of optimism took place at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, when the Shanghai Chinese General, Shanghai Chinese, and Chapei Chambers of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, and the Chinese Press Association were hosts at a tiffin in honour of Dr. Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, presided, and in introducing Dr. Williams said:—

China's New Era.

"Being an old friend of China a guest like you calls for no introduction."

Dr. Williams, we are doubly happy to have you with us at this moment when we find ourselves at the threshold of a New China rejoicing over the fact that with the completion of the northern punitive expedition, the first and the militant period of our revolution is brought to a successful conclusion. We are embarking on a huge undertaking which knows no bounds, and we feel convinced that our efforts will be crowned with success, especially when friendly nations such as your own have given us enthusiastic assurances of their eagerness to face a new order of things in China, to see the country relieved of all the encumbrances which have been fastened upon it by the unilateral treaties.

Dr. Williams, we hope that the associations between China and your School of Journalism will grow wider and wider for out of all our needs we stand in want of an increasing number of well-trained journalists of the type that emerges from your institution in order to make China better known to the outside world and to promote international understanding and Sino-foreign co-operation. And when you go back to your homeland, be sure to convey to the American people—a message of goodwill and appreciation from the Chinese people. For we know that America's friendship for China manifests itself not by words but by actions, and you have already taken the first forward step to meet the legitimate aspirations of Republican China; we refer to the matter of tariff autonomy.

Dean Williams's Reply.

Dean Williams, who on rising to respond was greeted with applause, said that he considered it a special privilege to be in China at the present time when the Republic of China was coming into its own among the great nations of the earth, and he esteemed it especially a privilege to be here at a time when America, showing its historic and continued interest, had given another instance of its regard in connection with Tariff Autonomy. American citizenship should,

and he thought it did, carry a franchise for fairness and goodwill: it should not be merely a shield for material or commercial selfishness nor should it ever be an excuse for exploitation. American citizenship was a public trust and should not be under any circumstances merely a cover for private material or military greed.

"If there ever have been in Shanghai or in China Americans who do not show or represent the spirit and thought of America in regard to their position and obligations in China, it is because they have failed to understand the policy and spirit of the republic, your sister republic across the Pacific Ocean." For the United States of America has in regard to China only the desire that it should be a united and peaceful and prosperous China, seeking the highest interests of all its people as an independent and equal nation among the other nations of the world," said Dean Williams.

"There was no greater need for China and for the United States and for other nations in the world to-day than to have the profession of journalism raised to the standard of dignity and strength and service that would enable it to give correct pictures, fair comment, honest criticism, and a true presentation of the hopes and aspirations of other peoples throughout the world."

Students From Missouri.

If they would permit him to say without trespassing on the proprieties of the occasion, he would like to say that he was proud of the students who had gone forth from the School of Journalism of Missouri and who had given to China, and to America, valuable and courageous service. On looking around he noticed many who had been his students and who, he was proud to know, were doing so much to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

America was showing an interest in the new journalism of China, and he had made arrangements for a reciprocal plan whereby the students of journalism of the Yenching University, Peking, would have the privilege of the aid and friendship of the Missouri School of Journalism. He had also just had a talk with the president of Shanghai College with regard to the formation of a course at that institution.

Under Two Flags.

Dean Williams continued that he saw over the doorway as he entered two flags, the flag of China and the flag of the United States, side by side. One was the flag of the oldest nation, the other that of one of the youngest; one the flag of the youngest republic, the other that of one of the oldest. "I hope they will always remain side by side, leading the new world to a happier, more peaceful and more prosperous state for every man and every woman in these two great sister republics for the benefit of mankind," concluded Dean Williams. —North China Daily News.

INFANTICIDE IN IRELAND.

K.C. AND MAKING THE MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME.

"The crime of infanticide is increasing in the Free State," declared Mr. W. Carrigan, K.C., when prosecuting at Tipperary, John Luby, a farmer, who was charged with the murder of an illegitimate child, the mother of which was Margaret Slattery.

Mr. Carrigan said it was being clamorously asked why legislation was not brought forward to make the man responsible in such crimes. Then natural feeling was that the man should be made responsible, but there seemed to be some supreme objection, or anxiety, in the minds of legislators that any legislation of a punitive character would endanger innocent people and become an engine of terrible wrong-doing. In the absence of such a legal code it rarely, if ever, happened that a man was brought to justice, but in the present case the man responsible for the child was present at its birth and deliberately destroyed it. Luby was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

ENGLAND'S OAKS DISAPPEARING.

WOODS STEADILY DIMINISHING.

Will England one day be without its oaks? Such a possibility is indicated in the Forestry Commission's report on the Census of Woodlands. The census shows that oak planting has gone out of fashion in favour of conifers, and the report states: "What the existing mature and semi-mature oak woods have disappeared, as they are steadily doing, the supply of home-grown oak will become negligible."

The unprecedented war fellings—about 450,000 acres—swept away the bulk of the best, coniferous timber, the best ash, and much good oak. Regarding the future, the report says it is certain that private planting at best will only replace current fellings, and that it is unlikely that the area of privately owned productive woodland will in future exceed 1,500,000 acres. Any acreage over this figure, which is deemed necessary for the welfare of the country will have to be planted by the State.

FUEL-DRIVEN PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION.

CHINESE MAN-POWER YIELDS TO NEW MACHINES.

"FOOL-PROOF" CONSTRUCTION.

Water is an ever present problem in China and amazing ingenuity has been exercised in the invention of contrivances for irrigating the land and dealing with flood waters.

The modern water-turbine may be said to be a development of the Chinese water-wheel which is such a common feature of the countryside but there is no western equivalent of the coolie or buffalo driven "catpillar" water lifter. While these are readily adjustable for differences in level they are cumbersome and very inefficient as about ninety per cent. of the power applied by the coolies' weight or the buffalo's energy is wasted in friction and water slip.

Increasing Mechanical Means. An increasing number of centrifugal pumps, generally belt driven by small oil engines, are now in use and this type of pump has the advantage of having no valves to give trouble but it must be driven at a high speed or its size and weight render it unsuitable.

Messrs. Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd., have recently placed on this market an extremely compact and rugged portable outfit, the Homelite Portable Pump, which weighs only 95 lb. and will pump no less than 7,500 gallons per hour at fuel cost of ten cents (Mex.) per hour. This quantity of water represents a solid stream two inches in diameter. The pump is suitable for lifting up to 50 feet.

The equipment consists of an air-cooled valveless kerosene engine fitted with "water-proof" Bosch magneto and direct-coupled in the same casing to a high efficiency centrifugal pump having a bronze impeller with ample clearances to allow of its being used for the mud-diest water. The kerosene (fuel) tank is bolted below the casing and rests on four coil springs so that no foundation of any kind is required. It is but 20 inches long by 18 inches wide.

Ingenuous Construction.

The engine has only six moving parts and is exactly the same as in the Homelite Portable Electric Lighting Plant nearly three hundred of which are now in operation in China. These include more than a hundred supplied to the Nationalist Government Radio Service for battery charging.

The United States Navy Department in Shanghai have recently ordered sixteen of these interesting Pumping Outfits for salvage service in the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

They are already being used in China for a wide variety of services such as trench and excavation pumping, irrigation, water supply, filling tanks and boilers, handling oils and chemicals, fire fighting etc. and they are so simple that they can be safely left to coolies to look after. —North China Daily News.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SUNRISE"—A CRITICISM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I should be intensely interested to know by what process of reasoning the writer of to-day's leader classifies "Sunrise" as a fine picture.

(1) The whole picture, being taken up with an episode in the lives of three people—two of them peasants—there is not sufficient material for the making of a great picture.

(2) The action throughout is painfully slow—one could fall asleep, and awake to find the action still at the same stage. Little wonder a child was heard to exclaim: "I wish they'd take that old man out of the picture."

(3) The boasted photography, involving a moving background, detracts from, rather than adds anything to, the interest. Throughout, too, the picture seems to be skimped in background, showing little evidence of the advertised \$1,000,000 cost.

(4) No motive is suggested as to the husband's change of purpose. A "memory flashback" here would surely be an improvement.

(5) What could be more unnatural than the platitudinous of a fast city woman for an unkempt, unwashed, unshaven, uncouth peasant? and

(6) What more typical "American" bunkum than the behaviour of husband and wife after the reconciliation, culminating in the exaggerated absurdity of the kissing scene in the centre of the crowded city crossing? The picture has its good points, of course, but I fail to see how it can be called a "fine" one. Yours, etc., "MEDIUM BROW."

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

"MORE SIGNS OF LIFE."

MESSRS. BENJAMIN & POTTS' REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts in their weekly review of the local share market, dated yesterday state:—Although business during the past week has been interrupted by a Bank holiday, the local market has shown more signs of life, resulting in fair turnover. Buyers of most stocks predominate and in several cases higher rates are to be recorded.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks have ruled very firm and were dealt in up to \$1,295 ex the interim dividend of 23 just paid. The London quotation has advanced to £120.10 ex dividend (middle). Unions have continued their rise and are now in request at \$352. Canton can be placed at the improved quotation of \$660 and Hong Kong at \$745. China Fires are in demand at \$245.

Douglas Steamships are wanted at \$38, and Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$27. Kowloon Wharves have shown an easier tendency, and were sold at \$134. China Providents were dealt in to fair extent at \$4.05 to \$5, closing with further buyers at the former rate.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels have remained steady at \$9.00. A strong demand for Hong Kong Lands has raised the price to \$67½ at which figure business has been done. Realty are inclined to weaken with sellers at \$7½.

Hong Kong Trams were negotiated at \$24½ during the week. Hong Kong Electric have shown renewed strength and were negotiated up to \$80. China Lights (Old) are wanted at \$11.35 ex the interim dividend of 25 cents just paid. Hong Kong Telephone changed hands at \$6½, and continues in demand. Green Island Cements (Combined) were bid up to \$9.20. Watsons continue in demand and were booked at \$15. Dairy Farms have further weakened and sales were made at \$21.35. Amusements can be placed at \$28½.

Bengtuks have risen to \$2 and Raubs to \$4½, without meeting any response. Kailans are enquired for at \$8½. Singapore Tractions (Preference) are asked for at 17/6.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

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Special Return Season
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
TO-MORROW
Sunday, August 12th,
& Monday, August 13th,
At 9.20 p.m.

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ALSO THE BEAUTIFUL
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MI NA & NEESA LONG

A complete performance of magic and first class variety turns in a setting of Oriental splendour as presented in London.

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STORY, star, director, cast—a picture that has everything!

GLORIA Swanson in SADI THOMPSON

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Produced by RAOUL WALSH
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

A tremendous social drama based on Somerset Maugham's famous South Seas play "Rain."

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Usual Prices

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In "DON Q SON OF ZORRO"



AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

MYSTERY - THRILLS - LAUGHTER!

FINGER PRINTS

With LOUISE FAZENDA JOHN MURRAY HELENE COSTELLO

AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.



INSURE YOUR MOTOR CARS WITH GILMAN'S

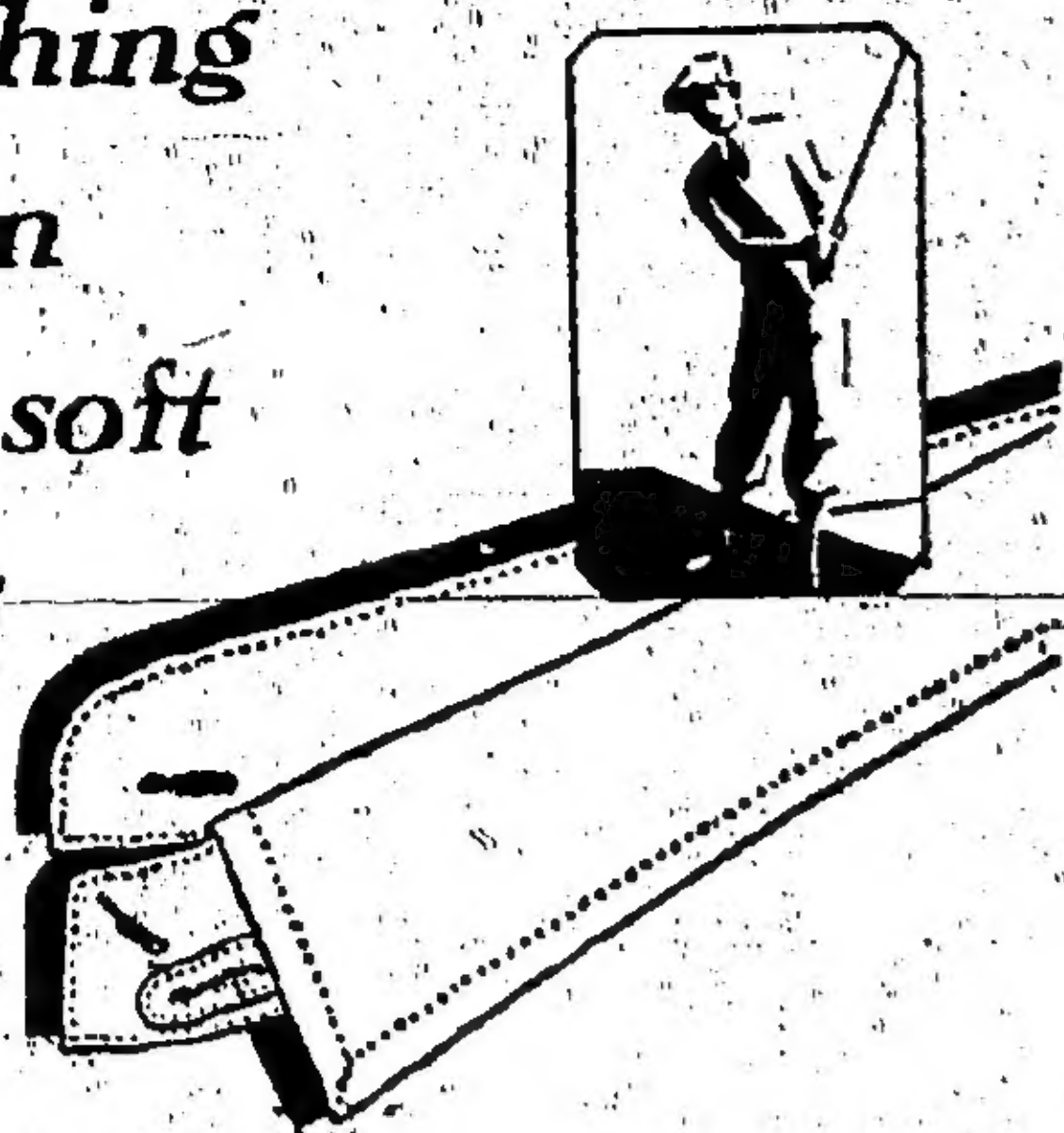
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Capable of Handling Ships Up to
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Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

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SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

PARTY LOYALTY TO COME FIRST.

NEW PRESIDENT INSTALLED AND OLD ONE ABUSED.

COURT TO BE A MODEL!

SHANGHAI, August 7th.
What had been expected to be a very formal ceremony at the Provisional Court, yesterday morning—the installation of Dr. Ho Shih Tsun as President of the Provisional Court—proved to be somewhat of a sensation, when some of the speakers chose the occasion to make the judicial bench a propaganda platform.

The abolition of foreign influence and the handing over, in its complete entirety, of the Provisional Court to the Chinese authorities was the main topic of some of the speakers, while another alleged that the retiring president was a follower of the foreigners.

Reading Of Dr. Sun's Will.

After the usual Kuomintang opening ceremony, the three bows to the Nationalist flag and the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and the recital of the late leader's will by Gen. Chien Ta Chun, Commander-in-Chief of Shanghai and Woosung, the new President, Dr. Ho, took the oath of office.

Gen. Chien Ta Chun was the first speaker, and he said that the Provisional Court had been in existence for about 18 months and still had another 18 months to go. At the present time it was being used as a model Court and would serve to show the foreigners the opportunity had arisen for them to abolish the foreign judicial rights which they held under the Rendition Agreement. He was sure that in Dr. Ho they had a man who would assist in bringing about such a state of affairs.

The Yoke Of Extraterritoriality.
Mr. Chu Si, representing the Kuomintang, said that extraterritoriality was a yoke on the neck of the Chinese people, and that all should work for its abolition.

Mr. Wuntss King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, said that the Provisional Court should serve as a wedge to force the foreigners to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges, and spoke on the necessity of officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang Party.

Kuomintang Attack On Loo.

That Judge Loo Hsing Yuan, Dr. Ho's predecessor, had carried out his duties very improperly was alleged by Mr. Chen Teh Ching, chairman of the local Kuomintang. He had stood on that same platform on a previous occasion when he heard Judge Loo take the oath of office, but he could only say that the Judge had failed to carry out his duty. It was his duty to obey

the wishes of the party and to obey their orders. Instead, Judge Loo had allied himself with the foreigners. That was the reason why he was not there that day in his position.

Gen. Chang Ting Fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, also spoke and said that in Dr. Ho they had a man who was loyal to the party and whom he thought would improve conditions at the Provisional Court to make it the best court in China.

Dr. Ho's Loyalty To Party.

Dr. Ho said that he desired to thank all those who had spoken and who had offered their congratulations upon his appointment. He pledged himself to see that the Court would be improved. There were many things which Judge Loo had done which would have to be altered, so that eventually it would be the model court of China. As a member of the Kuomintang, he would always abide by its decisions. If at any time they desired that he should go, he would do so. He would give of his best to carry out the party principles.

The Consuls Not Present.

The No. 1 Court, where the ceremony took place, was well-filled with spectators, including judges of the Court, Court officials, members of the Chinese Bar Association, and prominent leaders of the Kuomintang and various organizations. Although it is understood that invitations had been issued to all the Consuls in the Settlement, only Mr. Franz Winkler, Austrian Consul-General, was noticed in the Court.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a group photo was taken on the steps of the Provisional Court and refreshments were served. The business of the Court was then suspended for the day. —North China Daily News.

FARMERS LOSE £11,641,040.

COST OF DROUGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EQUAL TO A THIRD OF REVENUE.

JOHANNESBURG.
During the period September, 1928, to August, 1927, South Africa lost through drought 4,208,237 head of sheep, of which 2,233,814 were in the Cape, and 698,771 head of cattle, of which 376,235 were in the Cape; while 350,386 sheep in the Cape were killed by vermin or disappeared.

Losses in the Transvaal comprised 219,837 head of cattle and 362,714 sheep, plus 41,175 sheep killed by vermin or disappeared. Drought and disease in the Free State accounted for the death of 518,069 sheep, while vermin destroyed 81,462 sheep.

Calculated at the rate of £10 per head for cattle and £1 per head for sheep, the toll of drought, vermin, and disease represents a cash loss to the farmers of South Africa in a single year of £11,641,040, approximately equal to one-third of the total annual revenue of the Union.

40,000,000 Sheep.
The agricultural census figures issued by the Department of Census and Statistics, Pretoria, show that the numbers of livestock in the Union at August 31st, 1927 (excluding horses), were:

Cattle 10,412,498
Pigs 9,438,272
Woolled sheep 36,005,622
Other sheep 4,104,204
Angora goats 1,407,582
Other goats 6,159,031

SOARING VALUES AT SYDNEY.

£4,000 A FOOT FOR LAND.

Any doubts concerning Sydney's prosperity are quickly dispelled when one has regard to the soaring values of city property, says the Sydney Morning Herald.

Ten years ago £1,000 a foot would have been regarded as an exaggerated valuation. Three or four years ago, even, land in Phillip or Macquarie streets would have been sold readily for £250 a foot. Early last year a Market-street frontage, sold at £2,300 a foot. Now a site in Pitt-street, occupied by Hordern Brothers, changed hands at something over £4,000 a foot.

Two sales, one contingent on the other, were completed, by Mr. G. A. McGladery, of Martin-place. About three years ago Nicholson & Co., Ltd., musical ware-houses, purchased a portion of the premises in Pitt-street now occupied by Hordern Brothers, for about £115,000. The land has a frontage to Pitt-street of 42 feet by a depth of 142 feet, running back to the rear of Dymock's Arcade.

Nicholson & Co., Ltd., sold this property to Ray's Ltd., food warehousemen, for £170,000, which works out at a little over £4,000 a foot. At the same time Nicholson & Co., Ltd., signed a contract for the purchase of the property in George-street occupied by Acolian Company (Australia), Ltd., for £110,000. Mr. McGladery dealt with both contracts.

The same phenomenal rise in values is apparent all over the city. During the war the warehouse premises of Alcock Bros., Ltd., at the corner of York and Barrack streets, were purchased by that firm for less than £40,000. At the end of 1923 they were sold for £70,000, having nearly doubled in value in ten years. In October, 1926, a site in Wynyard-square, changed hands for £50,000. Last January the same property was bought by the British Imperial Oil Company for £100,000.

GENERAL FENG URGES THRIFT.

EXEMPLARY SENTIMENTS AT NANKING BANQUET.

OFFICIAL LUXURY AND PUBLIC WANT.

NANKING, August 5th.

In a speech delivered at the reception and dinner given by the Government Council and the Central Party Headquarters in honour of General Feng Yu Hsiang, Li Tsai Hsin, and Li Chung Jan last evening, General Feng laid stress on the importance of thrift and conservation as an immediate step in dealing with the country's generally impoverished situation.

He said that the various construction scheme now being promulgated by the Government would require much money and it is the duty of the Government officials to economize.

Continuing, General Feng said that Party members must do all they can to help put the country on its feet without expecting reward.

We Feast. They Eat Grass.

"The idea of a Party Government," said General Feng, "is to bring benefits to the people and not to work for one's own interests. If we all work for our own interests, who will work for the people, who are still suffering from the effects of former selfish officialdom? I remember seeing, in the North-west, many people eat grass to satisfy their hunger, and here we are having such a sumptuous meal."

"Moreover," continued General Feng, "as leaders we must not be afraid of criticism and hardships. Most of us do not mind hardships because we want to satisfy the people; but only a few are not afraid of criticism. We must be more frank with each other and place responsibility and blame where it properly belongs without fearing the consequences."

"We must also be fair in making rewards and meting out punishments. Our tendency is to reward the worthy and let the guilty go unpunished. Lately I have only heard of rewards being made by the Government but no punishments. Does it mean that every one of us is so perfect?"

Concluding, General Feng pointed out that the Kuomintang was the Party of the people and it was the duty of Party leaders to arouse the people's interest and inspire confidence in the Party. —Kuo Min.

COOLIES DROWNED BY HUNDREDS.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE AT HANKOW.

RESULT OF HIGH-HANDED METHODS OF MILITARY.

HANKOW, August 3rd.

For some days now the military, assisted by the police in the Chinese city of Hankow, have been impressing men to act as carriers for troops that have been ordered to proceed to Ichang and other places to meet the threatened Szechuanese advance into Hupeh.

No discrimination has been shown and any strong-looking man has been in danger of being pressed into service, because those who are in a position to do so will naturally pay a fine to secure release. It is said that the military have also commandeered a number of women to act as washerwomen and needlewomen in the camps before the troops leave.

Unfortunates Bound Together.
Yesterday about 40 steam launches were ordered to tow junk and lighters full of these coolies up river. The Chinese craft were packed to the limit of their capacity and to prevent possible deserters the men were tied together in batches during the embarkation and had not been untied when the journey commenced.

The Han River has been in spate for the past few days and the current of the Yangtze is swift. One of the launches was towing several lighters full of men up stream when the tow-ropes snapped. The lighters were caught in the swirl of water, and upser and sank.
Chinese estimate that 800 coolies were drowned, as well as all the boatmen. Being tied together, the drowned coolies had, of course, no chance to swim; and the bodies will no doubt be carried a long way down river before they are cast ashore. —North China Daily News.

YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

ACCUSES LODGER OF INDECENT ASSAULT.

AN OVERCROWDED FLAT.

We publish an article elsewhere in this issue giving a description of the crowded condition of the average poorer class Chinese flat, where families are herded together like cattle. An interesting story from such a dwelling was told in Court yesterday, by a Chinese married woman, aged 28, when she charged a fellow lodger with having indecently assaulted her.

The case was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy. Pong Ng Mui, the married woman in question, said that she had eight cubicles in her flat. Her husband very often slept out, and next to her cubicle was a young Chinese named Mak Yat. There was no partition between her cubicle and the one occupied by the young man, it being only separated by a curtain. Their beds were in line with one another.

On July 31st, Mak went into her cubicle at 1 a.m. and blew out her lamp. Soon after she realised there was an intruder. She sat up in bed and the defendant left hurriedly. She did not raise an alarm but next morning she told other inmates of what had happened. On the night of August 1st, witness sat up the whole night watching for further developments. Nothing happened that night. She sat up the next night, and at about 3 a.m. defendant thrust his hand across her bed having lifted the curtain. She slapped the hand and it was withdrawn at once.

The defendant got up and invaded her cubicle soon after, and before she could realise what was happening, the man was sitting on the edge of her bed and the act complained of was committed. She screamed and called out "Save Life" which awakened the other inmates. Defendant then rushed out of the house.

The woman's father-in-law said that when he heard the cry, he put on his shoes and he was about five minutes, after that he got out into the street. His wife had in the meantime caught the defendant.

The defendant's story was that on that particular night he could not sleep on account of the heat. He then got out of bed and went to the verandah, but in passing, he knocked against the woman's bed. She then went upstairs to complain to her mother-in-law. The latter went to a shop nearby and enlisted the assistance of a few joks to assault him. The mother-in-law then tried to make him admit that he had acted improperly. Defendant managed to free himself and rushed out into the street. He entered a complete denial to the charge.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-day for the mother-in-law to give evidence.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern Ports for the week ending August 4th states—

Flu.
Port Said: 1 case.
Aden: 1 case.
Bombay: 2 deaths.
Rangoon: 7 deaths.
Cholera.
Calcutta: 8 deaths.
Madras: 56 deaths.
Rangoon: 5 deaths.
Vizagapatnam: 6 deaths.
Port Darwin: 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Manila: 1 case.
Bangkok: 1 case.
Shanghai: 2 cases.
Small-pox.
Bombay: 19 cases, 9 deaths.
Calcutta: 10 cases, 9 deaths.
Madras: 9 cases, 2 deaths.
Negapatnam: 4 cases.
Rangoon: 1 case, 1 death.
Port Darwin: 4 cases, 4 deaths.
Belawan Deli: 5 cases, 2 deaths.
Pontianak: 3 cases.
Poom Penh: 1 case, 1 death.
Shanghai: 1 death.
Dairen: 1 case, 1 death.
Port Arthur: 1 case, 1 death.

HONG-KONG MALE VOICE CHOIR.

The Hong Kong Male Voice Choir has had a very severe attack of "apathy and indifference," and the Committee recently met and considered the situation, the result being that it was decided that it was hopeless to attempt to keep the choir going.

The balance in hand \$31.50 has been given to the Institution for the Blind at Kowloon and duly acknowledged by Miss Moritz, the Superintendent. The music has been presented to the Hon. Conductor, Mr. F. White, as a small recognition of his services during the time the choir was in being.

Bring them up in an atmosphere of music

AS THEY play around the house, let them absorb the influence of good music. It's surprising how much they pick up. And you never can tell how much it will mean to them later in life.

That's only one of the advantages an Orthophonic Victrola will bring your home. It will brighten the house with song and melody, and furnish constant entertainment to your guests and yourself. And our plan of deferred payments makes it so easy to own one of these instruments. Come in. Hear the special records for children and the latest releases for grown-ups.

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ROBBERS' ILL-LUCK AT HANKOW.

WHAT A HARDWORKING THIEF MUST ENDURE NOW-A-DAYS.

LADY CRIMINAL'S CONFES-SION.

HANKOW, August 2nd.

Following upon the round up of a gang of robbers in the Wu Fu Li in the ex-German Concession at Hankow, in the course of which a Chinese policeman sustained injuries from which he has since died, the detectives have done some smart work. One of the men arrested during that raid offered to help the detectives, and with consent of the French Concession police he led a party to a house in that area. Here three men were arrested and a search of the baskets of melons and plums in the shop disclosed two automatics and a supply of ammunition.

"Old Four."

From these newly captured men the police secured information which led them to a house near the Water Tower in the Chinese city in search of a lady who goes by the name of "Old Four." The house proved to be an opium den, and after arresting "Old Four" and another lady, who were wearing a number of gold rings and gold hair ornaments, the police discovered quite a lot of loot recently taken from a shop in the Chinese city.

Heartrending Tale Of Ill-Luck.
The ladies were talkative, and gave the police an account of the many woes which the band they were helping had had to endure. They thought that they had pulled off a robbery in the S.A.D. 3, last November, when they tried to hold up a cash shop, but an automatic alarm spoiled that game and the police search was so vigorous that they had to lie low. They next tried to rob a silversmith's shop in the Chinese city, but had to bolt without their loot. They made all arrangements to rob a cash shop in the Pan Pien street, but found just in time that the police knew their plans. They broke into a rice shop near the Hwei Lung Su and secured "forty dollars."

Their luck seemed to be turning when they held up a silversmith's shop in the Wei Tzu Street and got off with a lot of loot. Which they now say was posted to accomplices in Sinyang, Honan. The accomplices disposed of it, and with the proceeds the band rented a house near the Tan Shui Tzu and installed a telephone to allow of communication with agents in the Chinese city. They were planning a coup near the Japanese Concession when they received a message outlining plans for a robbery in the ex-German Concession. And it was when responding to these suggestions that they walked into the police trap which has placed the leaders of the band in the hands of the Garrison Commander. "A robber's life" is evidently not worth living.

CANTON AND THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION.

MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN'S "RIGHT HAND MAN" ON THE ISSUES.

WHY WONG SHIU HUNG AND CHEN MING SHU STAYED AWAY FROM CANTON.

GUARANTEE THAT THE SESSION WILL PROCEED SMOOTHLY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 10th.

The vernacular Press here to-day gave prominence to an interview accorded yesterday morning at the Assembly Hall of the Provincial Kuomintang by Mr. Li Tsai Hsin, acting Chairman of the Canton Branch of the Central Political Council and a right-hand man of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin. The statements made throw considerable light not only on the present political situation but its future tendencies both as regards Canton and Nanking. A free translation of the interview follows:—

MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN AT NANKING.

"What is the latest news regarding Marshal Li Tsai Hsin attending the 5th Plenary Session at Nanking?" the interviewer asked. "Has the Canton Political Council, of which you are now the Chairman pro tem, received any report from the Marshal?"

"When Marshal Li arrived in Nanking from Peking," Mr. Li replied, and he wired to the Canton authorities stating that he was prepared to attend the Plenary Session. But for the last few days no more telegrams have been received from him, so that I do not know exactly how the Session is progressing, except from what I read in the newspapers."

"According to the latest reports from Nanking," said the interviewer, "the problem of the admission of the extremist members, like Chen Kung Po, Mrs. Liao Chung Kai and others to the Session has caused a wide difference of opinion. Now suppose that these extremist members were allowed to participate in the deliberations of the Session, would you think this would cause disagreement and discord at the Session?"

"Legally speaking," the Chairman replied, "Chen Kung Po and the rest of the extremist members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang have no right to be admitted to the Session. But I am sure the Central Kuomintang will take the proper course in this matter. I do not believe that it will go against the wishes of the majority of the members of the Party. But it was contrary to our expectation that they should be admitted. I can, however, guarantee that the Session will progress smoothly."

"Are you optimistic as to the outcome of the Session?" the interviewer asked.

"I look upon the 5th Plenary Session," the acting Chairman replied, "as the most important and indeed the only body capable of solving the problems of reconstruction of the Party and nation. If we can systematically eliminate all the Communists and those having leanings towards Communism from the Kuomintang, the prospects of the Party are bright indeed, for then it will be composed entirely of true, faithful and homogeneous comrades."

"The Provincial Kuomintang has always been strongly and consistently opposed to Chen Kung Po and the rest of the extremists taking any part in the Session. What sort of attitude will Canton take in the event of these people being admitted to the Session in spite of the stern opposition of the Provincial Kuomintang? Will Canton take any retaliatory measures?"

"The Provincial Kuomintang," Mr. Li answered, "has time and again sent protests to the Nationalist Government against the extremists taking part in the Session. We have always been against these people. But should Chen Kung Po and his associates gain admission into the Session, notwithstanding our repeated protests, I think, although I will not vouch for it, that the Central Kuomintang will take the proper steps to safeguard itself against their activities."

"It has of late been repeatedly reported that Messrs. C. C. Wu, Sun Fo and Hu Han Min, and other important members of the Kuomintang will be back to China from abroad this month. As you are a friend of Mr. Hu Han Min, do you know if these reports are correct?"

"Personally, I have received no direct cablegrams from these gentlemen. But Admiral Chen Chak received, on the 27th of last month, a cablegram from Mr. Hu Han Min from Europe and later another one from Dr. C. C. Wu from America, all stating that they are leaving for home. Dr. Wu is returning to China via Europe where he will join Mr. Hu Han Min and they will proceed here together. This would mean that Messrs. C. C. Wu and Hu Han Min are certain to be returning to China. I think they will arrive in China about the end of this month."

"Do you think they will be back quick enough to attend the 5th Plenary Session at Nanking?"

"If the Session is now opened," Mr. Li said, "I think it will be all over by the time they get here. But if the opening is postponed to some later date, they will probably be back in time to attend it."

GENERAL WONG SHIU HUNG'S ABSENCE.

"The interviewer then asked: 'General Wong Shiu Hung, a member of the Canton Branch Political Council, has, according to a reliable report, arrived in Wuchow yesterday. There has been a rumour that he was coming down to Canton to help to carry on the Government. But now it has been definitely stated that he is not coming. What is the reason for this?'"

"General Wong," he answered, "at first intended coming to Canton. But when he arrived in Wuchow on his way here, something unexpected had occurred in Kwelin, and this prevented his coming to Canton, temporarily at least."

"Why is it that General Chen Ming Shu has not yet arrived in Canton in accordance with the urgent request of his official colleagues here and with his own reported telegram? What is the reason for this?"

"General Chen is now busy with his work of reconstruction in Peking, on the island of Hainan. He has recently called Mr. Fan Chi Mo, local administrator of the Salt Cabelle, to Peking for a conference. In view of this it is now very doubtful if he will come. The Canton Political Council has received no recent telegram from General Chen as regards his plans, but the Council and the Headquarters of the 8th Military Route have again wired him requesting his immediate return. The telegram was sent several days ago, but no answer has as yet been received."

MARSHAL LI EXPECTED BACK THIS MONTH.

"It has been reported in the Press," the interviewer said, "that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin has wired that he would leave Nanking for Canton on or about the 15th of this month. Is this true?"

"The Political Council has so far received no official telegram from the Marshal stating the exact date of his return. I think the report that he would leave the capital on the 15th is erroneous. The Marshal is attending the Session and I do not think he can get back so soon. His return to Canton, however, will depend largely on when the Session is over. If everything goes smoothly, I think he ought to be able to get back here by the end of this month."

RAILWAY TROUBLE DENIED.

"In conclusion the interviewer said: 'There is at present a rumour in Canton that the workmen of the Canton-Hankow, the Canton-Shanghai and the Canton-Kowloon Railways, are very dissatisfied at the Government's Labour Laws, which were promulgated not long ago, and are contemplating a strike. What have you to say as regards these rumours?'"

"When the Government promulgated its rules and regulations governing the railroad workers," he remarked, "these railroad employees all acquiesced and said nothing. Moreover, a majority of the labourers were satisfied with the Government proposals and said so. Any workmen who oppose the Government can be classed as the dissatisfied minority. It is not unnatural that the discontented few should fabricate false rumours detrimental to the Government. What they want is to create discord and dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the working men. But the Government is not concerned in the least over such a trifle, knowing that it can cope with the situation should anything untoward arise."

"It is wisest to disregard these rumours. The vast majority of labourers are fully satisfied with the Government."

CHINESE POVERTY.

HOW THE DAILY PITTANCE IS EARNED.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

[By C.L.C.]

Europeans who live in this Colony and mix with well-to-do Chinese people probably know how thousands of dollars are spent every night in West Point by merchant princes, and the amount of money which the West Point sing-song girls spend on their dresses. We know something of prosperous Chinese life but although we see the poorer classes in their thousands we seldom take the trouble to learn anything of their mode of living.

The poor in China are unlike the poor of any other country. They accept their lot in a manner worthy of a Stoic philosopher. They are born optimists, and what is more, they are astonishingly adaptable to the circumstances in which they find themselves.

Poverty Relief Or Education?

I was talking to a rich Chinese comrade the other day about education, and the necessity of founding colleges and universities in order to give the Chinese an up-to-date education. He replied by asking me if I had seen the miserable way in which the poorer class of Chinese live. I confessed that I had not, and he said "Well, go and find out and come back and tell me whether it would not be better for the richer Chinese to alleviate the sufferings of these poor people than to contribute large sums of money to schools and colleges where only the sons and daughters of the rich can afford to go."

This gentleman then went on to say that in every part of China there are schools and colleges and in some ports universities which maintain a very fine standard of education. "These institutions are only for the richer people's children," he said, "and if the Chinese in Hong Kong really want to be of service to their own people and to this Colony, they should begin by improving the lot of the poorest classes."

An Aberdeen Sampan.

I went out to investigate the lives led by these people, and I found that the squalor and the lowness of the standard of living were beyond imagination. A trip to Shaokwan and Aberdeen saw a number of sampans people living in most dilapidated boats. In one of these craft, I saw a family of seven. They were herded together like cattle in a pen having their evening meal which consisted of a little salt fish and a bowl of bean curd. The rice they ate was cooked with yams and soy beans. I asked the mother why the rice was cooked in that way, and she told me that they simply could not afford to eat rice without mixing it with something else. "Rice is too dear," she said, "and yams and soy beans are more sustaining." The little boat, not large enough for one person to stretch himself at full length, was this family's living and drawing room and kitchen combined. Their sole income is derived from selling sea-weeds and slugs which they gather from the shore. It only amounts to about 20 cents a day.

In Wanchai.

Even in the city there are thousands of people who live in want and degradation. Visit any of the tenement houses in Wanchai, where one will find in a room of about 12 feet by 20 feet, five or six families living together. The flat will be divided into three or four cubicles, each about six feet square, and in each cubicle, a family of four or five live. Father, mother, grown-up daughters and sons all share the same bed. Window ventilation is unknown, and a bath is a luxury. What do they do for a living? The father may be a carpenter or a fitter getting about twelve dollars a month. The daughter may be working in a factory getting about 20 cents a day. Their total income may be in the neighbourhood of \$20, and out of this, they have to pay at least \$7 for their cubicle. Their rice and fuel will cost them another \$6 a month, and whatever surplus there may be, goes towards clothes, daily marketing and other incidentals. They have to practice the strictest economy and even then they can seldom put by a single cent.

Women's Work.

Perhaps hardest of all is the lot of the women and girls carrying baskets of sand stones and gravel up the hill to some building. They work from early morning till dusk, to earn just enough to keep body and soul together. Then there are the women who are too delicate to do manual labour. They work while daylight lasts sewing clothes for others. In a few years, their eyesight is often ruined.

The poor Chinese are to be pitied, the more so, because they stand up against adversity with a fortitude and cheerfulness very seldom found in other races.

ROW AT REPULSE BAY.

VISITORS WHO "LOANED" A MATSHED.

CARETAKER'S OBSTREPEROUS WIFE.

Wong Kat, a Repulse Bay Bathing matshed caretaker appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell as complainant against a Chinese whom he alleged attempted to enter a private bathing shed at Repulse Bay at 10 p.m. on August 1st (full moon) and committed an assault when refused admittance.

A. S. P. Kent prosecuted on behalf of the complainant and Mr. G. K. Hall Bruntin appeared for the defendant.

In addition to the charge of assault a further charge of "alleged misconduct" was added. Mr. Lindell naturally wanted to know the nature of the misconduct. A. S. P. Kent said it included the use of bad language, but after further discussion the original charge was proceeded with and the subsequent one is to stand over.

The complainant, Wong Kat, said that he was the caretaker of a number of sheds. At about 10 p.m. on August 1st he heard somebody moving in shed No. 24 and 25 which came under his care. Wildcats looked round but saw nobody so he sat down on the steps of the matshed. He did so because he guessed that someone had changed at the shed for a bath and decided to await their return. Presently the defendant and another Chinese whom he did not know, approached the shed and attempted to enter. They were both in bathing costumes and the other man had a lantern.

Witness stopped the defendant and explained to him that it was a private shed, and that he had strict orders not to allow outsiders to use it. The defendant pushed him away and struck him on his chest. The other intervened and told the defendant not to start a fight.

The defendant still in bathing costume joined his party of eight, including several ladies, and came back again. In the meantime, witness telephoned the police and later a European constable arrived from Stanley and took the name and address of the defendant.

Witness said that he did not actually see any of the party who the matshed for changing their clothes. Mr. J. Mackenzie, C.V.S., said that he was bathing at Repulse Bay Beach on the night in question and saw the complainant but did not think anything of the incident. Later he saw the defendant take hold of the complainant's wrist and try to pull him up from the steps.

Then, he heard fighting and the sound of a blow. He took a stroll along the beach and on returning he heard voices shouting and quarrelling. Arriving at the spot, he found three parties were "going at it good and hard." He saw the defendant and pushed him out of the crowd saying that he (witness) would stand no further nonsense.

Witness added that they were all shouting at each other. The wife of the complainant was standing beside her husband and was taking a major part in the yelling. "She was rolling up her sleeves in a manner suggesting that defendant should 'come on and have it.'"

The defendant was not like his rowdy antagonists.

A Pack Of Lies.

The Magistrate then remarked that he was satisfied that the only truth in the evidence of the complainant was that he was struck. There was no doubt that he had not agreed to come to terms with the defendant over the loan of the matshed and so commenced a quarrel. There was nothing to prove the further charge of misconduct on the part of the defendant, and he dismissed both charges.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

NAUTICAL CLASS COMPLETES ITS COURSE.

The first Class has just completed its course of 20 lectures which were delivered by Mr. H. S. Loud.

Of the seventeen men who enrolled, sixteen attended the examination held by the Harbour Department. All passed the various tests and were awarded certificates of proficiency.

The claims and merits of the Class are commended to the consideration of lunch owners who are desirous that their coxswains shall qualify in an authorised school which comes under direct Government control. Information can be obtained either at the Harbour Office, or from the Director of the Technical Institute.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

PURSE WHICH CONTAINED ONLY BUTTONS.

KOWLOON CASES.

Two Chinese coolies appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of stealing three dozen buttons, but owing to the complainant being absent the case was withdrawn.

According to a statement made by Sub-Inspector Dorling, the complainant, a Chinese who spoke a mixed dialect and from whom the police could not get an intelligent story, picked up a leather purse containing the buttons in a scavenging lane near Ashley Road early yesterday morning. The two defendants apparently saw him find the purse and, thinking there was something more than buttons inside it, took it from the finder, at the same time pushing him away. The complainant set up a hue and cry and the two men ran off, but were caught by an Indian constable.

In asking for the charge to be withdrawn, the officer stated that the complainant was given a meal at the Station at 8 o'clock in the morning and told to attend the Magistrate to give evidence.

MONEY LOST ON THE WAY TO BONHAM STRAND!

When the sub-accountant of the Wong Kee firm of cattle dealers was charged before Mr. Schofield with converting to his own use a sum of \$780, he denied the charge and explained that the money was stolen from his pocket near the Central Fire Station.

Sub-Inspector Fallon told his Worship that the defendant was given the money to pay to a firm in Bonham Strand on the afternoon of August 7th. He did not carry out his mission and disappeared, being found later in a house in Temple Street. The loss, however, had not been reported to the police. Defendant's brother had agreed to repay the money to the complainant, who was not pressing the charge.

His Worship said that under the circumstances he would discharge the defendant as soon as the money was paid. This was done shortly afterwards by the defendant's brother.

GARAGE MANAGER ASSAULTED.

Two firemen from the Kowloon Fire Station and another Chinese were charged with assaulting Mr. Chan Hor Chiu, manager of the Chung Mei Garage.

Evidence was given that the complainant was followed into the garage by the three defendants on Wednesday afternoon. The first defendant asked if he were Chan Chiu, and the second defendant without waiting for a reply struck the complainant in the chest. The third man also joined in the assault. The defendants were each fined \$20 and bound over for their future good behaviour.

DRESSED IN STOLEN CLOTHES.

A street coolie sleeping under a verandah in Nathan Road was discovered early yesterday morning by a Chinese constable to be wearing three pairs of trousers. Under his mat were other articles of clothing. On being questioned, the man admitted that he stole the garments from No. 400, Nathan Road, which he entered by climbing over the back wall.

The coolie was charged with larceny of the clothing and admitted the offence. He was fined \$15, or three weeks' hard labour.

LOTTERY HOUSE RAIDED.

The seizure of documents relating to 20 pin lotteries by the police at No. 120, Shanghai Street, was mentioned before the Magistrate when two men were charged with keeping a common gaming house. Sergeant Mottram said that the men were setting type for 20 pin announcements when the police entered the house.

The defendants admitted they were printing pamphlets, but said that they were merely employed by somebody else.

His Worship remarked that the defendants, who came from Canton only two days ago, had evidently been engaged to do the work. Each man was fined \$300, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

TAILOR SETTLES WITH HIS "PIGEON."

The case in which a Chinese tailor was defrauded of \$80 by a "pigeon" whom he married but who flew away after 28 days was yesterday settled out of Court. The three defendants, two women and a man, were brought up on remand before Mr. W. Schofield, who discharged them, saying that he understood that the parties had come to an arrangement.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS No. 27 of 1928.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED (AND REDUCED)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong dated the 8th Day of August, 1928, confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the above named Company from \$350,000.00 to \$100,000.00 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Ordinance was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the NINTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1928, the said Minute is in the Words and Figures following—

"The Capital of WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED, is \$100,000.00 divided into 50,000 Shares of \$2.00 Each of which 42,000 have been issued and 8,000 are reserved. The said 42,000 Shares are divided into 56,000 Shares of \$3.00 Each, at the Date of the Registration of this Minute each of the said issued Shares is to be deemed Fully Paid Up."

Dated this 11th Day of August, 1928.

DEACONS.

Solicitors for the Company. [559]

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificate for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACNAB, Decedent, late of 2, GLENCAIRN DRIVE, POLKOVATSKY, Glasgow, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged—

Certificate for	Shares.	Nos.
15	4822-4838	
"	15	4832-4898
"	20	7030-7049
"	50	22154-22203
"	50	55357-55406
"	75	73572-73644
"	75	110177-110251

300 Shares.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1928. [6314]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 11th, 1928.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

BETTER results appear to have attended the Anglo-French naval conversations than the Geneva conference in which Britain, Japan and the United States were recently engaged. Japan has intimated her general agreement with the latter decisions but American co-operation is unlikely.

As yet there is no official confirmation of the supposed agreement, the main outlines of which were contained in a Reuter cable from Tokyo which we published on Thursday. At first sight the results seem to be of very minor importance. There is no dramatic gesture of the kind that rejoices the heart of the politician and gives him platform points. The whole thing is technical and unlikely to appeal to the constituencies. But if adopted the agreement should clear away several of the very great difficulties of arriving at any scheme by which the naval strength of the powers can be made comparable each with the other. It will go a long way towards solving the problem of "what is parity?" upon which the Geneva Conference split.

Officers are divided into two classes, those with guns of over 5 inch calibre and those with guns up to that size. This is of real

importance. When a naval power builds a cruiser of a certain size and armament the temptation of a rival nation is to reply with one slightly stronger. This process goes on until there are a number of cruisers on an increasing gradient of size and power until ultimately they resemble second class battleships. Then scouts or flotilla leaders or "a-new-type-of-light-cruiser" have to be built for the proper cruiser functions of scouting and commerce protection. This happened before the war and both Germany and ourselves had all kinds of cruisers, in Britain's case ranging from the battle cruiser *Lion* down to the *Southampton* class. There were, in descending order of power the *Shannon*, the improved county class, the "old" county class, various grades of the "Town class" besides scout and squadron leaders that could be used for cruiser work.

This was unsound tactically and strategically. We would have had a better return for money expended in types had been adhered to and "mongrels" avoided. The expensive *Shannon* class was never able to fulfil any fleet function that a weaker type of ship could not do equally well. This new agreement seeks by limiting size and gun power to divide warships into clearly divisible types of specified strength. Besides dealing with cruisers it also draws a new dividing line, which was becoming perilously faint, between the destroyer and the cruiser, the destroyer competition having led to confusion very similar to that in the cruiser class.

It is easy to see that when limitation of armaments is discussed it makes bargaining possible if the negotiators know exactly what they mean by a cruiser, a destroyer or a battleship. Then the idea of proportionate strength begins to assume some meaning.

The Washington agreement led to big results in stopping competition in *Dreadnaughts*; the Anglo-French conversations may very well check the growing cruiser and destroyer competition while it also seeks to prevent the rise of a new crossbreed, the cruiser-submarine, by limiting under-water craft to 1,800 tons.

No cases of notifiable disease were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Pakhoi on account of Bubonic Plague and Cholera have been removed.

Silk forwarded from here by *Empress of Asia* on July 15th arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on August 8th having been 21 days in transit.

Mr. Chan Foo's Chow dog was removed to the Mautauk Dogs' Home for observation after having bitten a Chinese girl, ten years of age. The girl is being treated at the Kowloon Hospital.

A grim discovery was made by the Police on Thursday when they found the dead body of a Chinese, aged about 60, hanging by a rope suspended from the canopy of a hawkers' stall outside house No. 35, Tai Ping Shan.

A workman in the employ of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Company has been removed to hospital suffering from concussion. It was stated that the man was working on the site of the new Telephone Exchange Building when a crane from a pile-driving machine fell and struck him on the head.

To-morrow night at 9.20 in the Queen's Theatre, the famous magician, Long Tack Sam, and his company of variety artists, will begin their farewell season of two nights, repeating by popular request the *Pyrocrane*, which gave so much pleasure last week. Booking for both nights is now open at the Queen's Theatre, where seats may be reserved for the dress circle and orchestra stalls.

DEATH OF MR. H. T. JACKMAN.

SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA ABOARD S.S. "RAWAL-PINDI."

NOTABLE SERVICES AT P.W.D.

A wide circle of colleagues and friends heard yesterday with the greatest regret the news of the death on August 4th of Mr. H. T. Jackman, late Assistant Director of Public Works, from acute pneumonia. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Jackman and Mrs. Jackman left the Colony by the s.s. *Rawalpindi* on July 21st and his death is reported to have taken place after the ship left Bombay.

Mr. Jackman had retired a few months sooner than he would otherwise have done owing to ill health, and while it was known that his condition was giving rise to some anxiety it was hoped that the voyage home would help to restore him and that he would enjoy a long and extremely well-merited retirement in England.

Shortly before Mr. and Mrs. Jackman left the Colony a party was held in their honour at Government House when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) and the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, C.B.E.), paid very warm tributes to Mr. Jackman as a personal friend and as a colleague. P.W.D. friends made a presentation of a silver rose bowl.

A Fine Engineer.

Mr. Jackman was trained as an engineer at the Crystal Palace Engineering School from 1890 to 1903. After service with Messrs. McLandborough and Preston, at Ripon and at Sheffield he came to Hong Kong as executive engineer of the Drainage Office of the P.W.D.

Mr. Jackman's name will always be associated with the construction of the Colony's great system of sewers, storm-water drains and nullahs in Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories. He was also in charge of the reconstruction and enlargement of the Albany filter-bed, additional pumping plant and enlargement of the water mains to the Peak, and the necessary alterations to the Bonham Road pumping station, as well as the laying of a large water main in China and Bonham Roads in order that water from Tytam could be made available for distribution to the western districts of the city and the Peak. He also superintended the laying of the rider mains in the city, and the construction of the Tytam intermediate reservoir during the absence of the engineer-in-charge on leave.

For the last nine years Mr. Jackman had been very largely engaged upon the town planning of Kowloon and the development of the New Territories, and just prior to retirement he had been working at plans for the Kai Tak reclamation where it is hoped to form a commercial air port.

In 1923 and 1927 Mr. Jackman was acting Director of Public Works with a seat on the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jackman, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt, was a niece of the late Mr. H. Percy Smith, and her brother Mr. Crowther Smith, formerly practised here as a solicitor.

SOVIET AIR PLANS.

CIVIL FLYING SERVICES READY FOR ARMY USE.

Extremely ambitious Soviet air plans are revealed in the *Pravda* (July 8th). In connection with the so-called "Defence Week," a campaign of war agitation, it is proposed to make arrangements for the erection of an aerodrome in every town throughout the country and to supply each aerodrome with at least one aeroplane. The aim, according to the official newspaper, is to cover the whole country with a network of aviation equipment on land, to create a powerful aeroplane force and the necessary cadre of qualified pilots to organize meteorological and wireless services in connection with aviation and thus to create a mighty air fleet.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that this fleet and its "equipment" should in times of peace be classified as "civil aviation," but that it would automatically be transferred to "the Red armed forces in time of war."

Being ambitious to create "a mighty air fleet," the Soviet is now working on so-called "five-year plans," submitted by the State planning department. These plans, it is officially stated, provide for services which will cover distances amounting to more than 10,000,000 miles.

These figures, says the *Pravda*, show that Soviet achievements by 1932 will reach the level of West European countries as well as the United States, but they do not include the "possibilities" of the wider net of "town aeroplanes."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

ONE-SEVENTH USED DURING DROUGHT.

FIGURES FOR END OF JULY.

The Colony's Water Return, dated August 1st, shows that Tytam was 25ft. 7ins. below overflow, Tytam Byewash was 19ft. 5ins., Wong Nei Chong 20ft. 5ins. and Pokfulam 27ft. 5ins. below overflow.

On the corresponding date last year all the reservoirs were full.

A comparison between the Island's water storage at that date this year and last is as follows, the figures being in millions and decimals of millions of gallons:

	1927.	1928.
Tytam	384.80	505.95
Tytam Byewash	23.37	2.83
Tytam Intermediate	165.90	185.80
Tytam Tuk	1,418.00	1,393.00
Wong Nei Chong	30.34	5.78
Pokfulam	66.00	11.06

Total 2,118.41 1,811.46

There was in fact on the date in question a shortage of 306.95 million gallons out of a full supply of 2,120 million gallons or in other words one-seventh of the supply was used up if we took it that reservoirs could be drained dry, which, of course, cannot be done in practice.

The consumption of water this year during July was 117.06 millions of gallons which for an estimated population of 453,960 works out at an average of 24.1 gallons per head per day.

Last year the total consumed was 330.23 million gallons, by 413,640 people, working out at 23.7 gallons per head per day.

The restrictions thus come to 1.6 gallons of water per head and when the size of Chinese families is remembered the curtailment in a household becomes appreciable. The daily ration, of course, includes the large amounts of water used for industrial purposes.

The report continues: There was a full supply in all Rider Main Districts during July 1927. Full supply in all Rider Main Districts during July 1928 from let to 11th. Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts, West of Eastern Street, only from 12th to 14th and intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts, West of Garden Road, from July 15th to 31st.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

When we come to Kowloon a very different tale is told. There the reservoirs held out triumphantly against the drought, the reports on the levels being as follows:

Kowloon Reservoir	2ft. 10ins. below overflow.
Shek-lai-pui Reservoir	0ft. 2ins. below overflow.
Reception Reservoir	4ft. 2ins. below overflow.

Last year all reservoirs showed "level with overflow" on July 31st. Storage in Millions and Decimals of Gallons.

	1927.	1928.
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	323.56
Shek-lai-pui Reservoir	100.80	115.42
Reception Reservoir	—	22.37

Total 453.30 461.55

The consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during July was as follows:

	1927.	1928.
Consumption	108.48	117.97
Estimated population	161,080	166,120

Consumption per head per day 21.3 22.9

Full supply in all districts during July 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

The rainfall up to July 31st was 53.06 inches compared with 72.13 inches last year.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, at 4.20 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains high to the north of Japan with depressions central near the Bonins and over the S. Formosa Channel.

Local Forecast:—West winds, moderate, generally overcast, occasional rain.

A SLEEPING PARTNER.

\$6,100 ADVANCED WHEN \$5,000 WANTED.

DIAMOND RING CLAIM AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

A very complicated case in which the defendant, Lee Yui Tong, is alleged to have acquired two diamond rings valued at \$800 from the complainant Lam Chung Ming, and converted them to his own use was heard before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, prosecuted on behalf of the complainant and Mr. F. X. D'Almada, jr., appeared for the defence.

In outlining the case for the prosecution Mr. Russ remarked to his Worship that the complainant was formerly third partner in a business in which the defendant was a partner and manager. This partnership had been dissolved and had no connection with the present charge. The complainant had two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of owing to their style not being up-to-date. The defendant offered to sell them for him for a fixed price of 900 dollars for the two. The defendant kept the rings for a considerable period and when called upon for the \$800 made excuses and put complainant off with statements that a buyer was considering the rings or again that an expert to whom he had submitted them for examination would give his report in a day or so. The prosecution would show that the defendant had not attempted to sell them but took the rings to a pawnshop and received \$800 on the pair.

Finally when pressed, the defendant had admitted this and asked for time to raise money to redeem the rings. Still the defendant failed to return the rings and finally the complainant's patience became exhausted and he took out a summons.

Mr. Russ said he understood that the defence would attempt to show that the two men were in partnership but this the prosecution totally denied.

His Worship asked Mr. D'Almada to give a brief summary of the defence.

Mr. D'Almada in reply said that the defence was that the defendant approached the complainant as a partner in the firm to advance a certain amount to cover payments due. The complainant said that he had no cash in hand, but gave the defendant the two rings to pawn, the proceeds of which were to be placed against the amounts due.

The Complainant's Evidence.

The complainant, Lam Chung Ming, said that he was a man of fairly good means and owned property in his native district at Sun Wei. He knew the defendant and was offered a partnership in a new firm which the defendant said he was establishing. The defendant said that he had already one partner and that he had a cash capital of \$10,000. He offered a third partnership in the business at \$5,000.

Witness said that he had never met the other partner nor had he ever visited the premises of the newly formed company. He explained that he was in fact a "sleeping partner" and took little interest in the firm. He could not say whether the other \$10,000 was ever raised by the defendant and the other partner. No accounts were shown to him, but he was given to understand by the defendant that the business was doing well.

In answer to Mr. Russ the witness said that since he had placed the \$5,000 in the firm he had never received any money as profit.

Rings Twelve Years Old.

Witness said that the two rings were over twelve years old and both were slightly damaged, one of the diamonds being slightly chipped. Witness did not attach any "pride of possession" to the rings and remarked to the defendant that he would dispose of them if he could find a buyer. The defendant offered to sell them to a friend of his and the witness fixed the price of the two rings at \$800.

The defendant did not sell them for him but finally admitted after a long pressing that he had pawned them for \$800. Witness then corroborated his solicitor's opening statement about the deal.

An Eye-witness Of The Transfer.

A Chinese named Lam Sing Fat, a kinsman of the complainant said that he was present when the complainant handed the two rings to the defendant who was to sell them at the fixed price of \$800. No mention of pawning the rings was made by either the complainant or the defendant.

(Continued on next Column.)

SWEPT TO DEATH IN A SEWER.

20,000-VOLT CHARGE IN THE WATER.

New York.

As grim a tale as may be found in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" is the story of three men who lost their lives in Chicago sewers.

Thirty men were working in a tunnel when it was flooded by mistake and was then flooded a second time because an employee of the pumping station refused to shut the flood gate without a written order.

The rescuers had to fight water, electricity, and the fumes of a deadly gas. An electric cable carrying 20,000 volts short-circuited and charged the rushing waters with electricity.

The hero of the tragedy was Charles Cherio, who went down seven times to the rescue of his comrades, but at the eighth attempt failed to reappear. His body was found later near the sewer exit.

It is stated that the water was released by the mistake of a workman, was opened the flood gate when his instructions were to free the sewer of water by opening the valves. The water entered the sewer with a terrific roar. Twenty-three of the 30 men found safety, and Cherio rescued five at the cost of his own life.

All the firemen engaged on the task of clearing the sewer had to wear gas masks.

Cross examined by Mr. D'Almada witness said that he often met the complainant at Wing Yee Piece Goods shop, and that it was there that the transfer of the rings was made.

The Defendant's Story.

Lee Yui Tong, the defendant said that he was the manager of a firm which was started on December 27th last. The capital of the firm was \$10,000 and the complainant had agreed to raise a further \$5,000. He first paid \$6,100. This amount was given in three payments. He paid \$2,500 first and the second sum was the \$800 which he paid by pawning the rings. This amount was paid on December 22nd. On the 27th he made the last payment of \$9,000. No explanation was forthcoming as to why complainant gave \$1,100 more than he was asked for.

Witness said that he had to press the complainant to make these payments as he had to balance the accounts. The complainant said that he had no ready cash but produced the two rings which he asked him (witness) to pawn. Before this was done, the rings were taken to be repaired and shown to the complainant before they were given to his (witness) son, who took them and pawned them for \$800. On receipt of the money the amount was placed in the complainant's name in the firm's book.

Mr. Russ in cross-examination asked the witness to explain the fact that the complainant was alleged to have been unable to raise any money on December 22nd, and five days later he made a payment of \$2,500.

Witness replied that the complainant had to return to the country in order to raise the latter amount.

Witness went on to say that formerly he was on good terms with the complainant and that they both lived in the same house in Peel Street. After the two rings had been pawned, the complainant asked for a loan to redeem the two rings as he had to account for them to his wife. This could not be done and the complainant took out the summons against him out of "spite."

Mr. Russ: I am given to understand that under your management the firm lost \$10,000 within the first two months of its establishment.

Lost A Few Thousands.

Witness admitted that it was true that they did lose a few thousands, but Mr. D'Almada protested that this matter was not relevant to the charge, and in any case it was not remarkable that a firm should lose money in its first stages.

Witness further said that the firm's loss included money which he had advanced to complainant. These loans extended from 10 cents for ricksha hire to \$300 for family loans and for purchase of opium.

Solicitor's Sarcastic.

Mr. Russ: We have not heard anything of these loans in your evidence-in-chief. You will be accusing us of buying firearms and planning murder next! In any case were those loans entered in the firm's book?

Witness: No, they were merely personal loans.

Mr. Russ: No, of course not, and at the next hearing there will be further allegations made in "fresh ink." Has the complainant repaid these loans yet?

Witness: "No, but I have them all entered in a little book of my own."

Mr. Russ: I put it to you that you are forming these allegations as they come into your head. I suggest you will tell us next that he asked for a loan to buy a revolver to commit murder!

The hearing was then adjourned till Friday at 2.15 p.m.

PERSONALITIES OF THE FIFTH PLENARY SESSION.

LEADERS DISCUSS CANTON CLIQUE?

MUKDEN'S ALLIANCE WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG'S AMBIGUOUS POSITION.

Judging from reports from the vernacular papers and *Reuter*, General Chang Hsueh Liang may well find himself in a difficult position. Japan, though not intending to oppose by force of arms any alliance between Mukden and Nanking, nevertheless makes it clear that she will take any steps which may be necessary to protect the lives and property of her nationals in Manchuria.

Chang Hsueh Liang has notified Japan that Manchuria will be handed over to Nationalist control, but that the Manchurian authorities will retain full rights in the government of Manchurian territories. At the same time it is reported that thirteen military officers, alleged to be "Kuomintang men," have been executed by General Chang's orders, and that Japan is supporting the Fengtienese in any developments which may arise from this action. It is also reported that the agreement between Mukden and Nanking is almost completed.

Two leaders of the right wing of the Kuomintang have been in conference with Chiang Kai Shek and Tsai Yuan Pei, the late Chancellor of Peking University. They are supposed to have discussed the activities of members of the Canton clique, but no names nor views were disclosed, for fear that this might cause a rupture at the Fifth Plenary Session. Later these leaders left for Shanghai with a large number of important documents, leaving a note for Marshal Chiang Kai Shek.

MANCHURIAN DILEMMA?

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10th.

According to a foreign report, General Wan Fu Lun, under orders from General Chang Hsueh Liang, has executed thirteen military officers who are alleged to be "Kuomintang men." However following the incident two divisions of Heilungkiang troops declared their independence and are flying the Kuomintang flag.

Viewing the growing serious situation the Japanese authorities are urging the Fengtienese authorities to raise a punitive expedition against them, under the pretext that the mutinied troops are in complicity with the "Red" Russians.

It is reported that General Chang Hsueh Liang has notified the Japanese Government that the Nationalist regime will be established in Manchuria upon the condition that Manchurian authorities maintain their full rights in governing Manchurian territories. The Japanese Government is considering the right attitude to be adopted in such a situation.

OPPOSITION TO JAPAN.

(Fah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10th.

The Nationalist Government has determined to lodge a strong protest with Japan against the latter's insistence that the Sino-Japanese treaty be still in force, and will emphatically repeat the previous declaration that the Nationalist Government must enforce the seven regulations governing the interim period.

CHINA'S REPLY.

(Tsun Wan Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10th.

The contents of the note which the Nationalist Government has drafted in reply to Japan's Note claiming the validity of the Sino-Japanese Treaty are outlined as follows:

(1) There is no reason to continue the term of the Sino-Japanese Treaty which has expired and accordingly is invalid, and therefore a new treaty must be negotiated immediately.

(2) No concession can be made by the Nationalist Government in regard to the enforcement of the seven regulations governing the interim period.

This note will be handed to the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai for transmission to Mr. Yozhawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN MANCHURIA.

NATIONALIST MUKDEN COMPROMISE.

PREMIER'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Aug. 10th.

Considerable importance appears to be attached to the Premier's explanation of the Government's China policy. The statement was made yesterday at a gathering of Government officials and members of the Seiryukai, and indicates an inclination to adopt a more conciliatory attitude on the question of the Nationalist Mukden compromise.

Reiterating Japan's desire for Chinese friendship, and her wish not to interfere in China's domestic affairs, the Premier declared that Japan welcomes any step aimed at the unification of China, and therefore will welcome the proposed compromise provided her rights and interests in Manchuria are not endangered.

Public Statement.

Regarding these remarks it is learned that the Premier is considering the issue of a public statement shortly for the purpose of clearing up any possible misunderstanding regarding his actions.

The statement is expected to declare the same standpoint as was given at yesterday's gathering and also to review the historical relations of Japan and Manchuria, and emphasize Japan's intention of maintaining an open door policy.

Though it is uncertain when the statement will be issued, it is understood that a suitable opportunity may be sought so that it may come at the psychological moment when it is most effective.

Further Fighting?

Though it is asserted that Japan will not attempt to use force to prevent a compromise which is now regarded as almost inevitable, the Government appears to fear that the compromise might result in fighting between Feng Yu Hsiang and Chiang Kai Shek. For this reason officials reiterate that Japan will not hesitate to dispatch troops to protect Japanese lives and property in the event of disturbances spreading to Manchuria.

At the same time there appear to be rather more hopeful prospects that the situation may be settled peacefully.

FULL INDEPENDENCE FOR CHINA.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUSSELS, August 9th.

The China position was discussed at today's session of the International Socialist Congress, when Mr. Olivier made a report on behalf of the Colonial Committee.

Mr. Olivier said that the working classes and the Socialist International were asking that full independence and international equality should be granted to China without loss of time.

The Committee were also of opinion that the unequal treaties, which were oppressing the Chinese, should be abolished.

A SUCCESSFUL END.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 9th.

Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General in Shanghai, together with Mr. W. M. Hewlett, British Consul for Nanking, left here for Nanking yesterday morning. They were accompanied by Mr. Han Mow, the Chinese Foreign Office representative who took part in the negotiations in Shanghai, and the Foreign Office Councillor, Mr. Chu Chang Nien.

The party arrived at Nanking at four o'clock in the afternoon, where the final touches were put to the Nanking Incident Agreement, which was signed at 7.50 p.m. by Mr. C. T. Wang, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, for the Nationalist Government, and by Sir Sidney Barton for Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister.

After the signature Sir Sidney Barton and Mr. Hewlett returned by the night train to Shanghai. The terms of the Note are not at present available, but it is understood that they follow approximately the lines of the American settlement.

A Nanking wireless message confirming the signing of the Agreement adds that simultaneously an Agreement was signed whereby Britain has pledged herself to enter negotiations with China on the subject of Treaty revision.

SINGAPORE DOCK TENDERS.

THREE LONDON FIRMS.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

The announcement is made by *Modern Transport* that the three lowest tenders for the building of the Singapore Dockyard have been submitted by

Sir John Jackson, Limited, London.

Messrs. Topham and Railton (1926), Limited, London.

Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Company, Limited, London.

The journal adds that it understands the award of the contract has been postponed pending the signing of the Kellogg Treaty for the outlawry of war, and the subsequent meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations Council, and also the meetings of the Preparatory Disarmament and Security Committees of the League of Nations.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that there is no foundation for the report that the contract for the Singapore Base has been postponed.

EXPERIMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

WOOD OIL TREES PLANTED.

EXPERT FROM CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Aug. 9th.

It is understood that British capitalists are interested in the experimental planting of 8,000 acres of land in Auckland Province, of wood-oil trees.

The experiment is being carried out by an expert who was previously engaged in the Chinese wood-oil industry, who left China for England during the revolutionary troubles. The capitalists whom he interested in the project invited him to tour the Empire with a view to establishing the industry, and the result is that he has selected Auckland.

"LEVIATHAN" MAIL ROBBERY.

ACCUSED MAN RELEASED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 10th.

Archibald Chapman, the assistant linen keeper of the *Leviathan*, who was charged with the theft of mail from that ship, has been released owing to lack of evidence. He is being deported to England.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

VIOLENT REACTION.

NO SUPPORT FROM LIVERPOOL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 9th.

Fine weather conditions since the 1st instant, coupled with a strong belief that the Government has exaggerated the weevil damage, have led to a violent reaction on the Cotton Market.

Prices declined as much as 89 per bale, as a consequence. Lack of support from Liverpool was also a bearing factor.

Traders point out that it is now entirely a weather market, and if the present favourable weather continues, the crop is liable to prove considerably greater than the figures given in yesterday's Government estimate.

The market closed steady, the prices for futures being between 18 and 19 cents per lb.

CAPTAIN LOEWENSTEIN'S FORTUNE.

HEAVY RECENT LOSSES.

\$6,000,000 IN FEW WEEKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

It is understood that Captain Loewenstein, the Belgian millionaire who lost his life last month through falling from an aeroplane whilst crossing the Channel, leaves a fortune of approximately \$3,000,000, on which Belgian death duties are payable.

This amount is over \$8,000,000 less than the fortune which he held a few weeks before his death.

NORWEGIAN SHIP MYSTERY.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

MACHINERY FOR CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

An astonishing story of a "mystery ship" comes to hand from *Reuter's* representative at Walvis Bay, South-West Africa, who states that speculation is rife concerning a vessel which arrived off the British Settlement in the evening of August 8th, and vanished at dawn on August 9th.

She is believed to have departed for Batavia.

The steamer concerned is named the *Baune* and flies the Norwegian flag. She anchored outside the three mile limit and signalled for 70 tons of fresh water which was taken on board yesterday.

The steamer had no manifest but the captain declared he was "carrying machinery in cases from Poland to China" and expected the necessary documents to reach him at Port Arthur.

The British authorities instructed the Captain to report for clearance papers to-day, but when the foggy dawn had cleared, the *Baune* had disappeared.

A cablegram from the captain of the steamer to the reputed owners of the *Baune* in Norway has been returned to the Post Office marked "Undeliverable."

SIGNING THE PEACE PACT.

FRANCE'S INVITATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, August 8th.

It is announced to-day that the French Government has now despatched official invitations to the Powers concerned to send representatives to Paris to sign the Kellogg multilateral Treaty for the outlawing of war.

In this connection, it is semi-officially stated that as Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the American Foreign Secretary, has agreed to go to Paris to sign on behalf of the United States, invitations have been sent to the Powers who were approached at the time of the drafting of the Pact, meaning, evidently, Great Britain, the British Dominions and India, Japan, Germany, Italy and other parties to the Locarno Treaties.

The invitations, therefore, do not constitute a new diplomatic fact, but rather an endorsement of the existing situation.

The acceptance of the invitations is taken for granted.

Britain's Notes.

Geneva, August 9th. The first document on the subject of the Kellogg Pact has been received by the League Secretariat in the shape of a letter from the British Government, enclosing the British Notes to America of May 19th, 1923, and July 19th, 1923, asking that they be communicated to all Members of the League of Nations.

AIR FORCE READY IN IRAK.

POLICING THE FRONTIER.

CROMWELL OF THE DESERT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

The officers and men of five squadrons of aeroplanes, and six sections of armoured cars, under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, comprising the Air Force in Irak, are doubtless keenly awaiting the sequel to the breakdown of the Jiddah Conference between the British Government and Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz, for the settlement of outstanding questions between the two Governments.

One of the Air Force's jobs is to police the frontiers, and the Wahabi raids on the Irak frontier, earlier in the year, was one of the subjects discussed at Jiddah.

Ibn Saud, who has been called "The Cromwell of the Desert," until recently received a subsidy of \$90,000 annually from Britain, who have paid him over \$300,000 between 1917 and 1923.

A message from Bagdad states that in concluding a speech in the Chamber, regarding the breakdown at Jiddah, the Premier said:—"We have exerted ourselves to the utmost to avoid the shedding of Arab blood and much regret that Ibn Saud should not have been more appreciative of our goodwill."

CAIRO, Later.

A Hedjaz agency communiqué ascribes the breakdown of the Jiddah conference to the failure to agree on the question of the removal of Iraqi frontier posts, which Ibn Saud considered a contravention of the treaty.

It states that the Nejdian Government will continue to act in a friendly way towards neighbours.

GAMBIA AND BRITISH GUIANA.

NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

Two further changes of Governors-ships are notified by the Colonial Office.

Sir Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., late Governor of the Gold Coast, becomes Governor of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Cecil Hunter-Rodwell, who has been appointed Governor of Southern Rhodesia, whilst Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.B.E., Colonial Secretary in Kenya, assumes the Governorship of Gambia, in succession to Sir John Middleton, who was in June appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

ARRIVAL AT BULAWAYO.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

Captain Murdoch, who left Lympne on July 30th in an attempt to fly to Capetown and back in 18 days, is making excellent progress. He arrived at Bulawayo to-day.

AMUR FLOODS RECEDE.

IMMENSE HAYOC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 9th.

The flood waters of the river Amur are reported to be falling rapidly.

As far as can be ascertained, the damage caused hitherto amounts to at least 17,000,000 roubles.

TO ACT FOR PREMIER.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 9th.

Lord Hailsham, formerly Sir Douglas Hogg, the Lord Chancellor, has been appointed to act for the Premier during Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin's holiday on the Continent.

CROAT PEASANTS ENRAGED.

DEATH OF STEFAN RADITCH.

FEARS OF CIVIL WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, August 10th.

Serious possibilities of civil war in Jugoslavia appear to have arisen as a sequel to the untimely death of M. Stefan Raditch, the idolised leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, who passed away at Zagreb yesterday, seven weeks after he had been shot down in the Skupshchina.

The situation is attracting the earnest attention of all German political leaders, who realise that the chasm between the Serbians and the Croats has been deepened by the tragic consequence of the terrible crime in the Jugoslav Parliament.

Tax Boycott.

The Croats are now agitating violently against the Belgrade régime. They accuse the Belgrade Government of harbouring in its ranks those responsible for the crime without punishing them.

Consequently the present Croatian leaders have declared in favour of boycotting the Belgrade Government, whose decisions the Croats should consider null and void.

If necessary, the Party had instructed the peasants to resort to passive resistance, particularly in regard to the payment of taxes.

Critical Position.

The present situation is most critical, and it is feared in well-informed circles that it can only be smoothed out if the successor of M. Stefan Raditch as party leader can restrain the indignation of the Croats, and secondly, whether Father Korosec, the Premier of the Belgrade Government is able to control his colleagues, who are already clamouring against the "rebellious" Croats.

The Belgrade Government made an offer to give M. Stefan Raditch a State funeral. The offer was refused by the Croatian Peasant Party, who will themselves bury their late leader at Zagreb.

LONDON LURE.

STUDENTS OF 31 NATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

This passage, written by William Fitzstephen about 1170, is proudly prefixed to the University of London's prospectus of its holiday course for foreigners which begins on Friday.

Among the noble cities of the world that Fame celebrates, the City of London, of the Kingdom of the English, is the one seat that pours out its fame more widely, sends to farther lands its wealth and trade, lifts its head higher than the rest.

It is happy in the healthiness of its air, in the Christian religion, in the strength of its defences, the nature of its site, the honour of its citizens, the modesty of its manners; pleasant in sports; fruitful of noblemen. The clemency of the skies there softens minds, that they be not fierce and brutish, but rather benign and liberal.

The pride is abundantly justified, for the prospectus shows that students of no fewer than 31 nations are coming to London to improve their knowledge of our language and life. The nations include Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Among the lecture subjects of the course are: "Some Contemporary British Dramatists," "The Sounds of Modern English," "The History of London," "The Thames and English Architecture." After evening lectures there will be dancing from 9.30 to 11 p.m. The course concludes on August 10th.

OLYMPIC RESULTS.

MANY SWIMMING RECORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9th.

100 Metres Back Stroke (Men).
Kojas (America) 2
Laufer (America) 2
Wyatt (America) 3
Won by 2 yards.

Time: 1 min. 31.5 sec.—a world record. Iriye (Japan) was 4th; his time was 1 min. 13.4 sec.

400 Metres Free Style (Men).

Zorilla (Argentina) 1
Charlton (Australia) 2
Arne Borg (Sweden) 3
Won by 1 1/2 yards, half a yard between second and third.

Time: 5 mins. 1.3.5 sec.—an Olympic record.

200 Metres Breast Stroke (Women).

Fraulin Schrader (Germany) 1
Miss Baron (Holland) 2
Fraulin Muhe (Germany) 3
Won by a yard; 2 feet between second and third.

Time: 3 mins. 12.3.5 sec.

400 Yards Relay Race (Women).

America 2
Britain 3
South Africa 3
Time: 4 mins. 47.3.5 sec.—an Olympic record.

Springboard Diving (Women).

Miss Helen Meany 73.62
Miss Georgia Coleman 73.38
Miss Dorothy Poynton 73.62
Miss Poynton is an American girl 14 years of age.

Gymnastics (Women).

Holland 316.75
Italy 299.00
Britain 238.25

WIMBLEDON STAR'S TENNIS HINT.

THROWING UP THE BALL CORRECTLY.

I am certain that someone will say on reading this: "Surely anyone can throw up a ball!"

The answer to this can be brief and possibly it is unkind. There are probably more mistakes made in the simple act of throwing up a ball for the service than in any other part of the game of lawn tennis.

Why should it be so when you can throw up the ball pretty much as you like, and you are not distracted by anything your opponent can do in the matter? The reason seems to be that it is one of those easy things which no one takes the trouble to learn properly.

How many times running, for instance, do you throw up the ball into exactly the same place? Yet, for the same sort of service it should always go up to exactly the same point.

That should be, in the ordinary way, straight above your head, and the height should be such that, when you hit it with your arm at full stretch, the ball is met by the exact centre of the strings.

If the ball is not in exactly the right place, everything connected with the service is altered and thrown out of gear. The swing back goes wrong, and consequently the swing forward. The positions of the shoulder and the arm have to be altered to accommodate the racket, with a resulting loss of power.

You can profitably spend a few minutes occasionally throwing up the ball for the service. Greater players than any of us have been content to do so when they have suspected that they were making slight mistakes.—Miss Joan Fry in the *Daily Mail*.

WAY TO PREVENT CANCER.

SALT OF MAGNESIUM.

PARIS.—How cancer can be prevented if not cured by the simplest, easiest, and cheapest means has been disclosed to the Academy of Medicine by Professor Delbet, one of the most prominent of French surgeons, who has made a life-long study of the disease.

Professor Delbet believes that cancer can be practically stamped out by taking 11 grains daily of magnesium chloride, which he says is far more important to the body than sodium chloride (common salt).

Professor Delbet found that guinea-pigs, which had been injected with small quantities of magnesium chloride and which had been fed on specially prepared foods containing magnesium chloride, were immune against the grafting of cancer cells on their bodies.

The famous surgeon adds that magnesium chloride also replaces the lack of vitamins and is useful in complaints of the liver, arteries and nervous system.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ARMAMENTS.

£114,000,000 A YEAR "AN INIQUITY."

MR. CHURCHILL'S "LUST FOR TAXES."

"The Government has forfeited the confidence of the industrial communities," declared Mr. Lloyd George speaking at a Liberal gathering at Waddesdon Manor, Buckinghamshire.

He referred to the by-election at Halifax where the Liberals lost the seat to the Socialists. He said he was not the least disappointed by the result, and added:—

It is very indicative of the change in our fortunes since two years ago. Then we were very happy if in an election we escaped paying a deposit.

During the last 15 months the Liberal has won six elections, beating both Labour and Conservative. Now we are taunted because to-day we have only succeeded in beating the Tory by 2,000 votes.

Two lessons were to be drawn from it. The first was for the Liberal Party to have your candidate on the ground in time. The other was for the country.

The reaction against this Government is proceeding with such a momentum that vast masses of the working population, in their anxiety to get away from Toryism, are swinging to the farthest extreme. The only security to the country at the next election will be the fact that there is a Liberal Party ready as an alternative.

In no recent by-election has a Conservative candidate won a great industrial seat. That means that the Government has forfeited the confidence of the great industrial communities.

Unemployment Figures.

After five years of Tory rule, continued Mr. Lloyd George, unemployment was just as heavy. "Not merely was unemployment worse by 175,000 than it was last year, but since the Budget, which was to give a new hope to industry, stimulate and revive it, unemployment had gone up by 150,000."

Mr. Lloyd George described the Government's rating relief scheme as comparable with a person going to a doctor feeling rather depressed. The doctor examined the patient and then said:—

You ought to have come to me before. This thing must be attended to at once. I am going to give you some medicine. A first-class medicine, but the first thing I must do is brew it. Before I can do that I must gather the herbs. That will take a long time, but if you can just survive this winter, by the beginning of next winter I will give you a bottle of something.

"Kill Or Cure."

"It will be kill or cure, anyway, but you won't get that bottle until October, 1929. What is surprising is that even the Government supporters are getting sick of them, and feel there is no good in them."

With all our admiration for Mr. Churchill's gift of discretion is not one of them. He is headstrong, and rather addicted to risky plans. What he puts forward demands scrutiny. Mr. Churchill says he is going to add £25,000,000 to a very crushing national burden. He is going to pay three-quarters of the rates of a very small minority of ratepayers. The vast majority will get little or nothing.

At least £10,000,000 of it will go to people who are prosperous and making money, and yet there will be trade areas drenched with poverty, where the vast majority of people will have no relief at all.

Passing through Aylesbury he (Mr. Lloyd George) had seen two institutions, one a dairy and the other a brewery. He was not passing any opinion about the respective beverages, but beer would have three-quarters of its rates paid while milk would be passed by on the other side.

"Save, Don't Tax."

One of the principles of Liberalism was: "Bear ye one another's burdens." If the Government adopted two of the Liberal proposals to transfer the cost of outdoor relief and part of the burden of highway rates they would automatically relieve the most depressed areas.

Alexander was always looking out for new worlds to conquer. Mr. Churchill was always looking out for new subjects to tax, and he had done more taxing than any Chancellor for more than 100 years.

"He is how going to start business as a bookie," commented Mr. Lloyd George, "and you will find a brass Churchill on the racecourse. He has a lust for new taxes."

I say, "Save, don't tax." I would save on armaments. I know something about armaments, and never want to know it again, believe me.

Before the war we spent on armaments something like (Continued on next Column).

WOMAN TOURIST IN SIAM.

MISS WHEATCROFT'S ADVENTURES.

GRACE OF AN EASTERN BALLET.

Miss Wheatcroft's account of her travels in a book entitled "Siam and Cambodia," is lively and entertaining, and some of the countries which she has visited have not yet been overrun by tourists in search of adventure. On the upper Yang-tze she gained a view of the anarchy that now prevails in China.

In anti-foreign movements, she writes, one of the cries is always that steam has killed the junk, but the true murderer is squeeze. Every few miles through the Gorges, at any possible landing, was a little white flag signifying "Stop here and pay," and woe to the sailing boat that disregards the notice.

Even in Siam the jerry-builder, it appears, is making things hideous. Thus, at Bangkok, the author says: To land in the New Road is disappointing and depressing. Characterless and squalid, it stretches for miles, narrow and winding, bearing traffic undreamt of fifty years ago.

To see into window after window of a low upper floor, all identical, each blocked with a shabby and dirtier mosquito net than the last, is not inspiring.

The Durian Fruit.

The Siamese ballet ought to be seen here if Miss Wheatcroft is right.

The deliberate grace and exceeding suppleness, whether of the *corps de ballet* as a whole or of the *pas seul* makes an exquisite pattern, every line of which is carried to its logical conclusion, in a way impossible to the rigid Western. Not strength nor swiftness, but grace, is the ideal, and to the unprejudiced eye it is completely achieved.

The author thunders the Durian fruit, which (as the guidebooks say) is "variously described." The smell did not deter her.

We decided that both the delights of the nutty flavour and the terrors of the fruit at close quarters were grossly exaggerated, but then there is the after-taste, so let me warn other intending tasters that is well to follow up Durian with black coffee and liqueur.

The fruit in its spiked shell is "green more or less egg-shaped, and perhaps 8 in. to 10 in. long"; it contains "fleshy white flesh studded with dark nuts," which act on many people as a swift emetic.

The illustrations (several in colour) are of unequal value, and some of them leave a little too much to the imagination, though they are always clever. One of the best shows the picturesque form of the old Palace of Bangkok.

MR. FORD AND MR. HOOVER.

HELP IN U.S. PRESIDENCY CAMPAIGN.

As a challenge to Governor Al Smith, Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency, who has secured the services of Mr. Raabok for his Presidential campaign, Mr. Hoover, the Republican candidate, has persuaded Mr. Henry Ford to add the Republicans. Thus two big leaders of "big business" and of two great opposing motor-car companies—Mr. Raabok is head of General Motors—will be rivals in Presidential politics.

A special effort is being made to enlist the support of the engineering profession, of which Mr. Hoover is such a commanding figure. A special committee has been appointed to organise not only engineers but also their wives and daughters on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Ford is expected to visit Washington for conferences with Republican headquarters and to give whole-hearted sympathy to the nomination not only of Mr. Hoover but also of Senator Curtis for the Vice-Presidency.

\$77,000,000 a year. This year we are spending \$114,000,000. That is an iniquity. Nations are not going to abandon war for ever, but it is a fair business risk that they will not go to war for a generation. Why, then, spend another \$77,000,000 when there is no risk. It is ludicrous.

By saving on armaments, said Mr. Lloyd George, they would be able to find enough money to settle the whole of their problems without having to distinguish between the rich man and the poor man. They would be giving a lead to Europe towards peace, and he concluded:—

If the Government would cut down armaments it would show an example to the world, and then you would have peace. That is better than trying to make money by dropping industries with taxes and watering your withering trade with impost. Peace first, and all these things will be ended.

DANCE HOSTESSES' WORRIES.

PROBLEMS OF LONDON SOCIETY.

[By CHARLES STIRLING, Who acts as social secretary to the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Ellesmere, the Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lady Cunard.]

The first difficulties are over—the date does not clash with that of any other important hostess; people will not be out of town for Newmarket or the week-end; a band has been secured; and probably one or two friends are giving dinner parties earlier in the evening to start the ball rolling.

It is with this last feature of modern entertaining that difficulties may arise. These hostesses will naturally invite their friends to dinner, and perhaps these friends are strangers to the dance hostess—people whom she has no wish to entertain. In this way many of the so-called "gate-crashers" are born.

But the remedy is plain. Every hostess should hand her dinner list beforehand to the woman who is giving the ball and ask her to be kind enough to send a card to any of the diners who are not already invited.

The Cry For Men.

Men—men—men—this is the usual cry. "Have you a really good men's list? We must have men."

In my opinion, it is always advisable if one is entertaining on a large scale to invite quite double the number of men you are hoping to get. But I am sure that if the pretty, young married women and girls are present the men will quickly follow.

A men's list is most changeable from one season to another. It dresses change, bachelors marry, small boys become young men. Therefore in giving a large ball a hostess finds herself in the difficult position of having to ask many men she does not know and relies on the accuracy of the list she has been lent. I myself have found on several occasions names and addresses on some lists of once young men who are now old married men.

In old days many hostesses would ask to their dances only the men they knew personally. But this often led to many beautiful gay maidens decorating the walls and thus did not tend to make a good ball. No hostess could know personally, even by sight, the 600 or 700 men she invites, and it is not astonishing if a married man does receive a card and his wife does not. Surely the kindest and politest thing to do would be for him to acknowledge the invitation, adding that he was now married, and refuse.

I have noticed that the moment a hostess announces the date of her dance she is the target for a general bombardment by letter and by telephone.

Thus: "Do please be a dear. Just say, of course, if you can't—but I have my two nieces staying with me now and they are so longing to see a really lovely ball such as you always give."

This goes on daily up to the eleventh hour.

If a hostess wishes to have plenty of room she will begin as she means to go on and say she has made a hard and fast rule and cannot alter it as she has already had to refuse so many requests.

She will not perhaps be so hard-hearted when the request is of another sort. "I know you will forgive my asking an invitation for a man—such an attractive boy—a beautiful dancer—may he have a card?" This seems to be the only time a man wins.

The Uninvited Partner.

There has been a great deal lately written about the uninvited guest. I feel convinced that none of the great hostesses who cling to the old traditions ever sends out a card with "and partner" on it. This would surely look as if she knew nobody to ask or was afraid the girl would not be attractive enough to lead anyone to dance with. As long as a hostess puts "and partner" on her card the uninvited guest will thrive.

There are few ball-givers, I feel sure, who do not turn over in their beds next day and murmur to themselves, "Thank Heaven, it's over!"—*Daily Mail*.

A MILLENNIUM UNREALISED.

HOPES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

AND THE TROUBLES OF THE TWENTIETH.

A REFLECTION AND A MORAL.

[By SIR REGINALD MITCHELL BANKS, K.C., M.P.]

The nineteenth century was characterised by a spirit of confidence and optimism—at any rate as soon as the dark days were past which followed the termination of the Napoleonic wars. That which has been called the Industrial Revolution in this country began to produce its effects at a time when the rest of Europe was exhausted and before the rest of Europe had begun the process of industrialisation which has now wholly deprived us of our supremacy in that sphere.

The reality of the change in this country, combined with the harsh and selfish outlook of the "Manchester School," produced those terrible conditions described in "Silly," and some of the gravest problems of our own time—that of the slums, for instance—are doubtless part of the evil heritage that has been left to us children of the twentieth century. I apologise for stating facts with which everybody is familiar, but I sometimes think we are not quite fair to the nineteenth century and fail to realise what I believe to be true—namely, that the courageous optimism of our grandfathers had much to do with the astounding advances which that century witnessed. At any rate they were confident that they were going to do great things, and they did them.

A number of interesting questions arise upon the facts and are still under discussion. How far was the progress merely material, rather than spiritual? How far have man's triumphs in the domain of science made man's life happier than it was? How much of it all was sheer luck? Can the twentieth century hope to rival its predecessor in the importance and rapidity of its conquests? For, after all, here we are in 1928, again after a great world war confronted with problems political and economic no less baffling than those which were faced by the men of 1828. And it seems to me, we are inclined to regard our situation in a spirit far from optimistic.

The Great Causes Won. Perhaps one of the reasons for our attitude is that we can no longer have the same hope from political reforms which the last century always entertained. We have just completed, by the new Franchise Act, practically the whole of the programme for which the most ardent reformers of that age contended, and the last of the great "causes" has been won. We now have what amounts to complete adult suffrage, and we are to face the future under a system which in fact, if not in form, is one of pure democracy. Social equality is a different thing, and I am not dealing with that except to remark that, even if all incomes were permanently equalised, social distinctions would still remain. There would still be groups of people who would be the "best people," and there would still be snobs who wanted to be the "best people," or at least to know them.

But between one individual and another complete political equality now prevails; the franchise is conferred on everyone, the House of Commons is open to everyone, and our Constitution now recognises no distinction whatever of wealth, sex, creed, or birth, save by retaining a Second Chamber still based upon the past. I do not believe this exception, in view of the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, to be nearly as important as it sounds.

The Millennium Waits. Yet that millennium which our ancestors seemed to think was always just round the corner can hardly be said to have arrived after all. Consider what faith they had in political remedies; consider what great and wise men cherished that faith; consider the undoubted fact that even if the millennium has not come, the "condition of the people" has enormously improved in a hundred years. Were they not to a considerable degree, justified in their faith? I believe, on the whole, they were. It must be conceded that many of the best of them thought, with each successive advance, that the goal had been reached. Many, like Macaulay, thought that reform should not, probably could not, go further than the Act of 1832.

Even when disillusioned about our advance they still thought that with the next they would "desecrate the spirit of Eldorado." And now practically all that the Charitable demanded in the forties—manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, abolition of the property qualification for entering Parliament, payment of members—demands which to Macaulay seemed preposterous, have been conceded, and most of them conceded long ago. Truly the Factory Acts, the Education Acts, the Hours of Labour Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Pension Acts, and all the great mass of social and economic legislation which that last hundred years have witnessed had more practical

effects than Franchise Acts, Corporation Acts, and Acts abolishing religious disabilities; but we should not have had the former if it had not been for the latter. I doubt whether an agricultural and aristocratic governing class would have helped the middle-class manufacturer, and whether he in his turn would have helped the people.

The truth of the matter is that the people longed for political power because they meant to help themselves; and they have got it: sometimes assisted by the aristocratic element, which never liked the middle class, and sometimes by the middle class, which did not like the aristocratic element; but they have got it, and they have helped themselves, to such an extent that the life of a working man is a totally different thing, and the "social services" cost about 300 millions a year.

Era of Reform Over.

And if that is the right view, then no doubt our forbears did not exaggerate the importance of political reforms. But the tale is told: the Era of political reform is over, and as a friend of mine admirably put it, "We have been inclined to go on fighting 'rotten boroughs,' long after there were really no 'rotten boroughs' to fight." Really it would hardly be extravagant to say that "Politics" have ceased to exist, and when we try to formulate our political principles, we find we haven't got any. The last chance of the politician was the Prayer Book, which he will probably not have again, unless Disestablishment becomes an issue. Perhaps I should qualify this by saying that British politics have ceased to exist. For in India, for example, our old problems, *mutatis mutandis* (and that means a lot!) are emerging. The "pathetic contentment" of the Indian masses has been disturbed, and reformers are urging them to travel on the same road, and by securing political power to help themselves.

But here it is all over, and in order to appreciate that one has only to contrast with the People's Charter of 1838 the Labour Programme of 1922. The latter document is purely political and asks for political rights, the former is purely economic and demands (in effect) the ultimate abolition of the capitalist, and more immediately for colossal sums of money to be provided by him for pensions, education, the unemployed, and those other "social services" which, of course, hardly serve anybody directly except the manual worker.

The effect of this great change on Parliament is hardly appreciated yet, but I sometimes wonder whether it will not destroy Parliament altogether.

The New Warfare.

It does not require an expert knowledge of detail to grasp, and discuss the general merits of Socialism as an alternative to Capitalism, and it does not require an expert knowledge to form an opinion on the merits and disadvantages of the immediate and violent overthrow of our existing political and economic conditions. But the warfare is waged in quite a different way by all except the Maxton school. The attack is conducted by demands for expenditure in connection with details—half a million here and a couple of millions there for purposes and upon pretexts intelligible only to the man with expert knowledge and to him only if he is free (like Labour members) from the curse of Adam, and can give his whole time to exploring the complexities of rating, housing, poor relief, unemployment, insurance, and such questions as what it would cost to provide free golfholes for children under 10 in rural areas where the average rainfall is so much and the average rainfall is something else, and the local authority has adopted some Act of which we have never heard and some section of it which we cannot understand.

Is Parliament Played Out?

Parliament as it has been is a hopeless tribunal, for such, as Clever, well-educated, and successful men simply sit and gaze while a Minister with a departmental brief wrangles with stupid, ill-educated, and unsuccessful men who have the advantage of time to study, minute details, and the event greater advantage of not caring how they distort them afterwards, if it serves their "class" to do so.

Perhaps Macaulay might have held his own to-day, but he could not have written the History or the Essays, or have been what he was. He would have had to turn himself into a Mr. Graham. The field of political reform, then, has gone: the politician, as the nineteenth century knew him, is a functionary, a man of no power, a man of no influence, a man of no voice, a man of no name. Parliament will probably cease to be representative in consequence. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHURCH NOTICES.

UNION CHURCH (KENNEDY ROAD).

SUNDAY SERVICES, August 12th:—
Sunday School at 9.45 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns—58, 314, 445 and 597.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Hymns—58, 371, 506 and 633.
Preacher: John Gilling and Evening—Rev. J. Kirk Macnab.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

(Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 30 Boston, Mass., U.S.A.)

MACDONELL ROAD, BELOW BOWEN ROAD, TAIKAI STATION.

SUNDAY SERVICES, August 12th, 1928, at 11.15 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The Sunday School is held on Sunday Mornings at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 8.30 p.m.

Reading Room (above address) open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

SUNDAY SERVICES, August 12th, 1928:—

Morning at 10.15 a.m.

Preacher: Rev. A. H. Biny, M.A., D.D.

Evening at 6 p.m.

Preacher: Mr. A. H. Gardner.

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

ARSENAL STREET.

SUNDAY, August 12th, 1928:—

8.30 p.m.—Men's Bible Class.

8.35 p.m.—Services Men's Home.

A hearty welcome to all.

[4470]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STRAITS, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, PRESIAN GULF,

CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about SUNDAY, the 12th AUGUST, 1928, at DAYLIGHT, taking cargo for the above ports. Valuations and Ties for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th Aug, 1928. [6588]

GUILLOTINE SECRET.

DOOMED MAN NAMES TRIAL WITNESS AS MURDERER.

ROUEN.—One of the most dramatic trials in history will open at the assizes here when Henri Renaux, a carter, will be charged with the murder of one of two aged men. For the murder of the other, another man, Paul Lasgi, has already paid the death penalty.

Lasgi was guillotined in the public square at Rouen, but a few minutes before he drew his last breath he denounced Renaux.

His Last Mass. Awakened in his cell on the morning of his execution, Lasgi was asked if he wished to hear Mass. He said that he did and was taken to the prison chapel, where, flanked by two warders, he was seized with violent trembling.

He pulled himself together, however, when the priest gave him Absolution, and remained calm while the executioner cut away the neck of his shirt before he was led to the guillotine.

Then, when the Public Prosecutor asked him whether he had anything to say before he died, he declared to everybody's surprise:—

Yes, I was not alone. Renaux, who was a witness against me at my trial, killed the other man.

Pressed For Truth. The executioner

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANGAI, CHONG & TIENTSIN	"KUNICHO" On 11th Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW" On 12th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN" On 12th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALI	"KANCHOW" On 13th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ANKING" On 14th Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" On 15th Aug.	5 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPH" On 15th Aug.	5 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN" On 16th Aug.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENAN" On 16th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" On 18th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" On 19th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALI	"YINGCHOW" On 20th Aug.	Noon
AMOT, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" On 22nd Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANYHUI" On 23rd Aug.	3 p.m.
WANGAI, CHONG & TIENTSIN	"HUICHO" On 25th Aug.	4 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To \$80 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THROUGH NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

STATIONS	Days When Vessels are on about	Relative Dates of on about
"CHANGTE"	In Port	18th August
"TAIPING"	7th September	14th September
"CHANGTE"	9th October	16th October
"TAIPING"	8th November	15th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Telephone Central 38.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELDERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th August
"FREMONT"	Via Suez Canal	21st September
"CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th October

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.)

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG

HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE"	23rd August
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	16th September

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

ANDRE LEBON	14th Aug.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
CHENONCEAUX	22nd Aug.	
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	
ATHOS II	25th Sept.	
D'ARTAGNAN	9th Oct.	
SPHINX	23rd Oct.	
G. METZINGER	6th Nov.	
PAUL LECAT	20th Nov.	
ANDRE LEBON	4th Dec.	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DIBOUTI.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

3, Queen's Building.

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 8th.
V. M. S. Empress of Canada, 707 tons, Capt. E. de Munck, from Fochow, with empty drums, lying at Taikokai—A.P.C.

August 9th.
Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 4,511 tons, Capt. K. Oribara, from Kobe and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—O.S.K.

Dorrie, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Kinohon and Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—Chau Yue Teng.

Mabella, Norwegian str., 839 tons, Capt. A. Svendsen, from Bangkok, which port she left on August 1st, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44—Thorsen & Co.

Tjandak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Batavia and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on August 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—J.C.J.L.

August 10th.
Atlas Maru, Japanese str., 4,490 tons, Capt. N. Nari, from Yokohama and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—N.Y.K.

Daviken, Norwegian str., 1,773 tons, Capt. G. Svane, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B30—Wallem.

Engler, Chinese str., 865 tons, Capt. H. Maki, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C14—Yue Tai Hong.

Etha Rickmers, German str., 3,228 tons, Capt. D. Harff, from Hamburg and Manila. The latter port she left on August 7th, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Sander Wieler & Co.

Hong Kong, British str., 2,625 tons, Capt. D. M. Hood, from Rangoon and Singapore. The latter port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Yamatai—Ho Thong Co.

Kathe, German str., 903 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Newchwang and Dairen. The latter port she left on August 3rd, with a cargo of beans, lying at buoy No. B18—Kwong Mow Tai.

Kut Sang, British str., 3,643 tons, Capt. V. McC. Liddell, from Kobe, which port she left on August 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 10th.
Atlas Maru, for Singapore.
Alaska Maru, for Shanghai.
Haroon Newland, for Haiphong.

Bonbon, for Saigon.
Hai Yang, for Swatow.
Hubro, for Canton.

Kathe, for Canton.
Kueichow, for Weihaiwei.
Linan, for Swatow.

Pheumphen, for Hoilow.
Phranang, for Hoilow.
Shing Cheong, for Macao.

Shin Hing, for Macao.
Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon.
Tak Hing, for Antau.

Tonkin, for Haiphong.
Wing Lee, for Kwong Chow Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Canada arrived at Shanghai yesterday at 8 a.m. and leaves to-day at 9 a.m. She is due at Kobe on Monday, the 13th inst., at noon.

The s.s. Takliwa (B.I. & Apear Line) will leave Amoy for Hong Kong this (Saturday) afternoon, and is due here to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. She will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "HEIDELBERG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 14th August, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th August, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th Aug., 1928. [6585]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 17th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Godard and Douglas, on 16th August, 1928, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 10th Aug., 1928. [6592]

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.55 a.m.	6.53 p.m.
To-morrow	5.50 "	6.57 "
Monday	5.50 "	6.56 "

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

and

THE AMERICAN MAIL LINE

Announce Special Round-Trip Summer Excursion Fares.

Effective immediately the following Specially Reduced Round-Trip Fares are available for the Liners of these Companies.

From Hong Kong to Kobe and Return	... H.K.\$210.00
From Hong Kong to Yokohama and Return	... H.K.\$235.00

Tickets sold at above Rates will be valid for Return Passage up to Three Months from Date of Issue. Final Limit of Sale: SEPTEMBER 21st, 1928.

For Further Information and Reservations, Apply to

AMERICAN MAIL LINE & DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 2477, 2478 AND 795.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HOFSANG" "KWANGSANG"	Sun., 12th Aug., at Noon Wed., 15th Aug., at Noon Sun., 19th Aug., at Noon Wed., 22nd Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAL, MOIT & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 24th Aug., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Fri., 14th Sept., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HOFSANG"	Tues., 14th Aug., at 4 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Mon., 13th Aug., at 3 p.m. Sat., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 21st Aug., at Noon
BANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Tues., 21st Aug., at 3 p.m. Sat., 25th Aug., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD

GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £32.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE"	... (via Oran)	17th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... (via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... (via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... (via Oran)	25th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... ..	11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... ..	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... ..	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	... ..	14th Sept.

* Kobe and Vladivostok only.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:	
Cabin class	£73.
Intermediate class	£48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:	
Cabin class	£80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

† Freight S.S. "Grandon"	departure	17th August
Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	departure	25th August
† Freight S.S. "MAIN"	departure	9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIEB"	departure	22nd Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

* Will Call at Barcelona after Marseilles.

* Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

◀ Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world. ▶

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:				
Cabin class	\$75.00.	Intermediate class	\$45.00.	
Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	due here	20th August		
Pass. S.S. "TRIEB"	due here	26th August		
Freight S.S. "Schwaben"	due here	19th Sept.		
Pass. S.S. "DEEFFLINGER"	due here	23rd Sept.		

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C 4557. 3, Chater Road. Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING	... ..	Tuesday	the 14th Aug., at 3 p.m.
HAICHONG	... ..	Friday	the 17th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

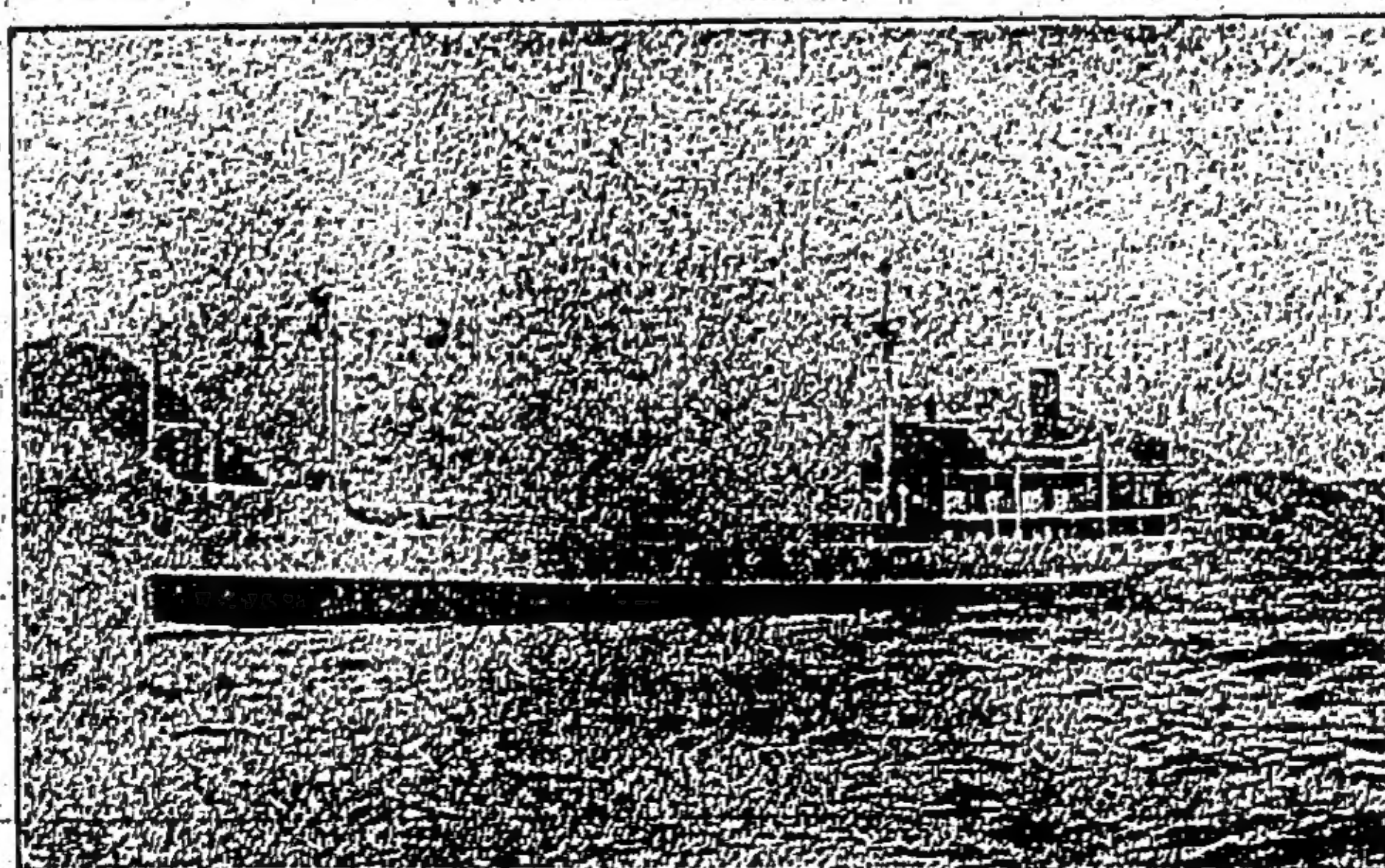
General Managers

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

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TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. Ossenz, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.

Steamship	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 17
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Oct. 39
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	Nov. 22
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 27
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Feb. 29	Mar. 8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 11

(E) Asia and E-Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Special Round-Trip Summer Fares.

From Hong Kong to NAGASAKI	...	...	H.K. \$165.00
Kobe	...	...	H.K. \$210.00
YOKOHAMA	...	...	H.K. \$235.00

Tickets sold at above rates will be valid for Return Passage up to 3 Months from Date of Issue. Final Limit of Sale 31st SEPTEMBER, 1928.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 21	Aug. 23	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24
Sept. 4	Sept. 6	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 7

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4180, 2112, 2110, 2102, 233, via SAN FRANCISCO, 6440, 0420 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.

KOREA MARU (Call Los Angeles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

TOTTORI MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 23rd Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Port.

KAWACHI MARU ... Thursday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELAGOA MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

OLCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

RANGOON MARU (Mojito direct) ... Monday, 20th Aug.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 20th Aug.

† Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS GOOD AND VERY HIGH THROUGH FREIGHT.

TWENTY-FOUR ARRIVALS.

The general cargo returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. continued very high. Through freights were extremely good and exceeded 35,000 tons. Ten foreign vessels carried an average of over 3,000 tons per vessel. British returns, however, were not high. There were twenty-four arrivals and thirteen departures of which the British ships headed the list with seven arrivals and three departures. Japanese shipping returns showed five arrivals and four departures. Eighteen vessels discharged general cargo for this port amounting to 19,224 tons. Four British ships contributed 4,313 tons. The best cargo return was shown by the s.s. *Triton* (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan with 4,350 tons of general merchandise. The s.s. *Tangit* (British) from Singapore and Legas discharged 2,750 tons of general merchandise.

Through freights were very good and amounted to 26,838 tons. Six British ships were responsible for 4,433 tons. The two best cargo carriers were Japanese vessels. The s.s. *Nagato Maru* from Calcutta and Singapore carried 5,007 tons of general cargo while the s.s. *Atlas Maru* from Kobe and Shanghai had 5,643 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	7	4
Japanese	3	3
Norwegian	2	2
Chinese	4	3
Dutch	2	0
German	3	1
Total	24	13

There were 70 vessels in port during the above period.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, August 17th.

Australian-oriental Line.

Tasping, September 7th.

Change, October 9th.

Bank Line.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khio, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

Ben Line.

Denli, August 14th.

British-India and Apeal Line.

Takliwa, to-morrow.

Tilawa, August 18th.

Gambada, August 30th.

Talamba, September 3rd.

Talamba, September 18th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, August 20th.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Harrison, to-day.

President Pierce, August 13th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Danmark, August 27th.

Asia, September 8th.

Java, September 6th.

Chile, September 21st.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Arafura, October 8th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Hellerophon, to-day.

Phoenix, to-day.

Telex, August 14th.

Calcutta, August 16th.

Antiochus, August 20th.

Automedon, August 20th.

Philoctetes, August 21st.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycan, August 24th.

Tyndarus, September 2nd.

Orestes, August 31st.

Aeneas, September 4th.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Emryochus, September 8th.

Achilles, September 18th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Proteus, September 20th.

Meriones, September 28th.

Matroppo, September 29th.

Atysan, October 9th.

Ganfa, October 13th.

Takhybus, October 16th.

Adras, October 17th.

Agapenor, October 17th.

Jason, October 18th.

Dioned, October 18th.

Hector, November 13th.

Izion, November 6th.

Glen Line.

Glenluce, to-day.

Glenahane, to-day.

Glenagarry, September 1st.

Glenapp, September 14th.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Rheinland, August 29th.

Saarland, August 29th.

Havenslein, August 31st.

Carl Legien, September 4th.

Leckerhusen, September 13th.

Ermland, September 30th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tritini, August 13th.

Tzitaroca, August 16th.

Tzitarang, August 20th.

Tzitaranet, August 27th.

Tzitarocem, August 27th.

Tzitarodari, August 30th.

Tzitarobot, September 10th.

Tzitarak, September 10th.

Massageries Maritimes.

Andre Lebon, August 14th.

Porthos, August 14th.

St. Loubert-Bie, August 27th.

Athos II, August 28th.

Chenonceaux, August 28th.

D'Artagnan, September 11th.

Sphinx, September 25th.

General Mettinger, October 9th.

Paul Lecat, October 23rd.

Wippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, August 14th.

Calcutta Maru, August 15th.

Delagoa Maru, August 16th.

Tango Maru, August 16th.

Penang Maru, August 18th.

Mishima Maru, August 21st.

Kashima Maru, August 24th.

Tottori Maru, August 26th.

Korea Maru, August 28th.

Kawachi Maru, September 5th.

Hakone Maru, September 7th.

Taketoyo Maru, September 8th.

Rokuyo Maru, September 10th.

Shinyo Maru, September 12th.

Suwa Maru, September 21st.

Lyons Maru, September 16th.

Tango Maru, September 16th.

Maybaki Maru, September 23rd.

Siberia Maru, September 25th.

Fushimi Maru, October 5th.

Kanagawa Maru, October 8th.

Atsuta Maru, October 23rd.

Rokuyo Maru, October 24th.

Hakata Maru, November 8th.

Ginyo Maru, December 3rd.

Horddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Grandon, August 17th.

Schlesien, August 24th.

Trier, August 26th.

Prince Line.

Royal Prince, August 22nd.

Javanese Prince, September 10th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, August 22nd.

Sumatra, August 31st.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

THE S.S. "WING LEE."

NEW NAME FOR THE S.S. "HAI MUN."

[BY LONGHORNMAN.]

The s.s. *Wing Lee*, under the command of Captain J. R. Smith, and formerly of the Steamboat Company, sailed yesterday afternoon for Kwong Chow Wan on her maiden voyage under her new name. The *Wing Lee* is owned by the Yue Yuen Company and has undergone extensive refit and overhaul. First and second class accommodation have been furnished with all the latest conveniences including electric fans. There is accommodation for eight first class passengers, 20 second class, and 300 intermediate passengers.

Captain J. R. Smith has with him as Chief Officer, M. M. Affanief, The Chief Engineer, J. Connell, and the Second Engineer, G. A. Kent.

On trials the s.s. *Wing Lee* made a steady 12 knots, and the Captain expressed approval of his new command.

S.S. "Sun Sai Kai."

A Chinese owned vessel the s.s. *Sun Sai Kai* also left Hong Kong yesterday on her first trip on her new run to Foochow and Coast ports under the Chinese flag.

Two Appointments.

Captain Harding has been appointed to the s.s. *Fook On* as from yesterday, and Captain Sinclair to the s.s. *Kwong Ying* vice Captain Harding.

Insane Passenger Dies.

The master of the s.s. *Heng Cheong* (Chinese) which left Saigon on the 4th instant and arrived here yesterday, reports that a Chinese passenger who was suffering from madness died from cerebral weakness. The vessel carried 97 Chinese passengers.

Fifteen Pilgrims Succumb.

A brief report from the master of the s.s. *Izion* (British) which arrived here yesterday from Balikpapan states that fifteen pilgrims died during the voyage. Apparently the victims were pilgrims from Red Sea ports.

Lying Inshore.

Thirteen boat people appeared before the Marine Magistrate, Commander J. B. Newell, R.N., D.S.O., at the Marine Court yesterday morning for lying inshore at a distance of less than 100 feet from low water mark. All defendants pleaded guilty and each was fined \$10. Another boat master was summoned for anchoring in the Southern Fairway and causing obstruction to other vessels in the Harbour. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Eleven vessels brought 2,238 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Kidderpore, to-day.
Valdera, August 16th.
Rajputnha, August 19th.
Kashgar, August 20th.
Nagpore, August 30th.
Mirapore, September 5th.
Morra, September 13th.
Kalyon, September

